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The National Police Gazette

BY ENOCH E. CAMP AND GEORGE WILKES,

CIRCULATION, 20,000 COPIES.

Containing the substance of all informations received in cases of Felony and of Misdemeanors of an aggravated nature, and against Receivers of Stolen Goods, reputed Thieves, and offenders escaped from custody, with the time, the place, and the circumstances of the offence—the names of persons charged with offences, who are known but not in custody, and a description of those who are not known, their appearance, dress, and other marks of identity—the names of Accomplices and Accessories, with every particular which may tend to their apprehension—a description, as accurate as possible, of property that has been stolen, and a minute description of Stolen Horses, for the purpose of tracing and recovering them.

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LIVES OF THE FELONS.

No. 7—CONTINUED.

LYMAN PARKES,

alias

WILSON,

THE COUNTERFEITER.

The close of our last chapter brought the weary task of Lyman Parkes to an end, and left his untiring pursuers in a state of eager readiness to consummate their unprecedented efforts, by arresting him. Smith Davis, the damnable agent in this gloomy drama, was summoned for (as it was supposed) the last time, to receive directions for the closing performance of his treachery. But a change had come over the spirit of the King of the Koneyackers, and his previous alacrity in the work of treachery now stopped for breath. The wonderful performance of his intended victim, had, in connection, with the admiration which it challenged from his mind, excited a latent feeling of remorse, and wrung even from his reluctant sensibilities, a sense of shame and regret for his dastardly conduct to his old comrade. He balanced in his mind the profits of his vile services with the probable advantages that he had voluntarily foregone, and cursed himself for a fool in delivering up this transcendent genius to destruction, when he might have made a fortune by a conjunctive sincerity and friendship. There is a density to despair, which, like the overburdened atmosphere, finds relief in a flash of light. A bright thought suddenly broke upon the brooding gloom of the master counterfeiter's mind! He saw, at length, a way to retrieve his error, and yet keep his word! The method lay revealed by which he might earn his fee, make his fortune, and still save his friend! How was this wonder to be accomplished? We shall see.

After snapping his fingers and jumping into the air, in celebration to the new inception, the King of the Koneyackers yielded to the gravity of the subject, by relapsing again into profound thought. "Let me see," said he, laying one fore finger on the other, in an attitude of calcu-

lation—"Let me see; it may be I can fix it this way! No! no! that will never do, added he, after a short pause, in rejection of some idea—they'd suspect that movement sure! Ah! now I have it! I'll refuse to bring the matter to a close just now. Time does wonders; and if I'm wrong now, to-morrow may correct me. I'll refuse to turn the business up to-night, and to-morrow and next day I'll set Lyman hard to work to get off as many more impressions as he can. These I can seize for my own use, at any rate, and easily dispose of after his arrest, for the Bank will never once suspect them, believing, as they will, that they have nipped their whole danger in the bud. I shall have to deliver Lyman up, it is true, but I'll manage to have the arrest made in such a manner that they cannot get any evidence but that of Old Thorpe, and he's as staunch as steel! There's no one else to prove that Lyman ever touched the plate or turned the lathe, except myself, and I shall be out of the way. They will, therefore, be obliged to turn him up, and I shall be able to make all right with him afterwards, by a portion of the avails of the *queer*."

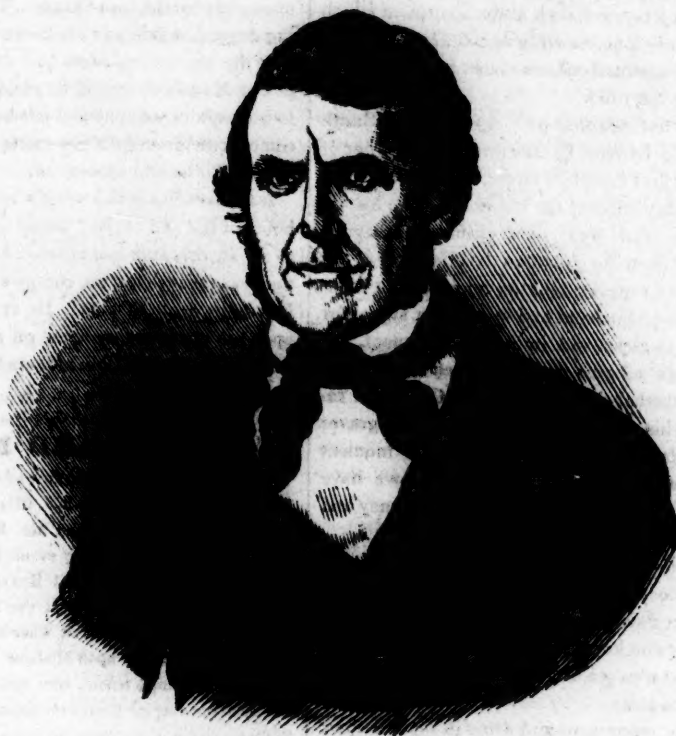
Impelled by these rapid and brilliant ideas, the King of the Koneyackers quickened his pace nearly to a run, and his hot haste was checked only by his sudden arrival at the place of appointment. Small wonder that he should thus evince his glee! He had just conceived a triple treachery to save himself from the dilemma of the first, and from what our readers have had an opportunity of learning of his character, they will experience no difficulty in concluding that his new motives must have been peculiarly congenial and gratifying to his tortuous intellect.

"Well, Davis, we're all ready," said a voice as he entered the place of rendezvous.

"I'm afraid the business can't be done to-night!" said the King of the Koneyackers, in reply. "Parkes is sick, and there are other reasons why it will not answer."

"Parkes sick!" How's that? replied his interrogator, "What's the matter with him?"

"He complained of a fever towards the close of the afternoon, and went to bed. I suppose it is merely the effect of his anxiety about the signing and issue of the notes; but I have no doubt he will be all straight again by to-morrow or next day."



JACK ROACH, THE PICKPOCKET.

"That's unfortunate!" replied one of the officers: "We had made all our calculations for to-night, but if Parkes is sick-a-bed, it must be put off, that's clear."

"I've been thinking, to-day, that it will not do to have the arrest made at the house!" said Davis, thoughtfully.

"Why not?"

"Why, I shall then be sure to be suspected, not only by Lyman, but by old Thorpe, himself, who is an old fox, and down on all sorts of traps. I've said all-a-long, and from the first, that I would not go into the business unless my agency was kept from being known. I might as well give up my life. Our bargain won't pay me for that you know. I expect you to keep faith with me, just as much as you calculate on my being *square* with you. Now, I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll fix things so that you can arrest him and myself together, and after you have him fast, I can manage to escape on the road to the prison. You can then go to the house and *snake* old Thorpe, and seize all the tools, impressions, and apparatus, in the whole d-d crib, from top to bottom. Then you'll have him *foul*, and I'll be unsuspected, and that's all you want!"

"I see no objection to Davis' proposition!" said the chief of the council, after a brief pause.

"No; nor I. It appears reasonable enough," answered the person addressed: "We cannot ask any more of him, and, as he says, that's all we want, any how!"

"Well, then, the thing is understood, is it?" said the first speaker, looking around, and receiving a nod of approbation from those whom he appealed to. "Very well, then! Now Davis, do you look sharp and mind your eye! and hear me—I want you to meet Blayney at some place in Spring Garden, to-morrow, to report progress, and to make all the final arrangements for the exact spot and nature of the arrest. It is left entirely to you and him, and mark me once more, we shall depend upon you for no loss of time!"

The council broke up, and the King of the Koneyackers slipped out into the gloom of the night, and struck briskly away towards Southwark. When he had got beyond eye or ear shot of the place which he had just left, he felt an almost irrepressible desire to hurrah for his success, and to toss his hat in the

air in commemoration of his triumph, as he did on the memorable night when he baffled the New-York officers at Newark; but the difficulties yet ahead repressed him, and, suppressing his delight into a gleeful chuckle, he comforted himself with the promises of an earned out laugh when the business should be through, or when in other words, he should be free with about \$50,000 of the best "queer" ever manufactured in the country, in his pocket—manufactured as it was at the direction of the highest authority in Philadelphia, and authorized too by the very President of the institution on which it was forged.

"They call this counterfeit money do they?" mumbled Davis, rubbing his hands. "Counterfeit money, eh! Ha! ha! Counterfeit hell! I should like to know what notes are genuine of these are not! I can prove they have been authorized by Nick Biddle himself, and that's enough for me! Ha! ha! ha! They dare not say to the contrary if any thing should come out. So every note I get from the plate is sound cash! Ha! ha! ha! Well, thank God and my good genius that all the fools are not dead yet!" And with this concluding apostrophe, the King of the Koneyackers shot into the door of his house in Southwark.

The counterfeiter's press worked briskly that night, and while Lyman sweated at his task the King of the Koneyackers, with an apron on, and his sleeves rolled up, afforded what aid he could to accelerate the business, by hanging up the sheets, and bustling about in performing the other odds and ends that always attach to every department of manufacturing.

At length the night waned towards the morning and the worn out artisan ceased his labors.

"Now," said the King of the Koneyackers in a jocular tone, and at the same time taking off his apron, "Now we've done something like a night's work! Here's what will stand for ten thousand dollars at least, and we've only got to be prudent with this job and we can hang up our fiddle and live like noblemen for life. One hundred thousand between us will satisfy me."

"I've a presentiment we shall not do so well as we hope," said Parkes, gloomily.

"There you are again, with your damn'd presentiments!" replied Davis with some petulance. "I'll tell you what, Lyman, if you would forswear cold water and mix a portion of good natured liquor with your blood, as befits a man of your stamp to do, you'd do better and look better, and feel better; and more than all that, you'd not be troubled with these womanish presentiments!"

"I never drank liquor but once in my life," answered Parkes, "and I shall never drink it again. I do not think that any man of sense will get drunk twice."

"Yes, but you got drunk, and got sober, under peculiar circumstances. I recollect you was telling me about it once. Your sweetheart caught you when you was a boy, and shamed you out of your senses, and as a proof of it you married her afterwards, and"

"Come, let's go to bed," cried Parkes, starting up and seizing a light—"I'm tired, and we shall have to rush business to-morrow to get out the five thousand impressions in the given time. You may sit here till doom's day, if you like, but for my part, I must say good night! Saying which, the engraver abruptly left the room."

The press ran the next day, and the next, and on the third, the King of the Koneyackers, had, (with what had been stricken off before, from the time of the completion of the plate,) a sum of between fifty and sixty thousand dollars, in ten dollar notes. Now every thing was really ready.

Davis had met Blayney according to appointment, at the "Bolivar House," kept by Joseph Evans, near the old water-works, on the morning following the evening council which we have described at the commencement of this chapter; and there, and at that time, the full plan of operations for the arrest was digested and

arranged. Davis had now but to tell the high-constable that he was ready. Previous to doing this, however, he counted out fifty thousand dollars of the counterfeit money, (leaving two or three thousand on the premises, to make every thing look right,) and did it up in a compact parcel, and laid it readily at hand, in the work-room of Parkes. He then gave Blayne the information that he was prepared to finish up the business that very night. The latter communicated the information to his chief, and arrangements were consequently made at once, by the head of the department, to dart upon the quarry at which he had so long aimed.

At half past 7 o'clock, on an evening in the early part of March, 1835, high-constable Blayne, constable Garrigues, with four police officers, under the command of the former, were on the appointed ground. The place was opposite the hat store of Chas. Oakford, in Lombard, about fifty yards above Second street, to which store Parkes was to be brought by Davis, for the purchase of a hat. Two of the men were stationed at the house of Major Etris, on the corner of Lombard and Second streets; two in an alley, directly opposite the store; while Blayne and Garrigues walked up and down on the side of the street opposite the latter's shop.

While these imposing dispositions of the forces were made upon the field of action, Smith Davis was in Southwark, preparing his victim for the sacrifice.

Notwithstanding the frequent and heavy sums of money that Davis had received from time to time from the U. S. Bank, through the Chef de Police, he had dealt most shabbily and penuriously by Lyman Parkes. The artist had no stockings to his feet, he had but two shirts, a patched and shabby coat and no covering for his head, except the soiled and slouchy cap which he had escaped from Newark in, and which he had worn continually in his workshop. Lyman, whose tastes were accurate, and who was scrupulously neat in his appearance, had frequently remonstrated against his mean attire, and in urging an allowance from the current funds for new apparel, would contrast his soiled and superannuated garments with the glistening and tasteful clothes of his more fortunate companion. Still Davis throughout the period of the work had evaded his request from time to time on various equivocations. This was not on account of a mean penuriousness on the part of the King of the Koneyackers, but it was a deep trick of policy, adopted not only to keep the engraver at his work, but to prevent him from making any intimacy with others of the craft in Philadelphia, through which his own operations might leak out and his designs be frustrated. This policy had accomplished its object, for Parkes had scarcely left the house in Southwark during the whole period of his residence in Philadelphia, except for a midnight moonlight stroll along the banks of the Delaware, to catch a breath of relief after a weary day of labor. It was destined to be serviceable also in the last resort, for it afforded an opportunity for decoying the engraver to the ambush that was in waiting for him.

"Well, Lyman, now that our work is done, and I find some forty or fifty dollars in the treasury," said Davis gaily, "I think we can both afford to indulge ourselves in a treat. I want a new hat, and so do you; and you, besides, want some shirts and other little things that I think we can now venture to get."

"With the 'queer' I suppose," said Parkes, distrustful of this sudden ebullition of generosity, and without raising his eyes from a book which he was reading.

"No, with the legitimate," said Davis. "See," said he spreading some of the bills upon the pages of the outspread volume, "here is the stuff, and there (putting down the genuine \$10 note on the U. S. Bank which had been their guide throughout) and there is the 'boss-note' of all, which is very much at your service."

"Well, I am glad to see something at last," said Parkes, getting up, "and I consider it judgement to avail myself of this opportunity at once." Saying which, he proceeded to dress himself for his unusual promenade.

While this was going on, Davis got the bundle of counterfeit money which he had arranged in a package that morning, and bringing it to the light on pretence of seeing that every thing was right, examined the seals, and then remarking

that he would conceal it in the secret panel, slipped it into a secret pocket on his person.

"Come! come!" said he, rubbing his hands, impatiently after his exploit—Come, come, Lyman! make haste; why you are as particular about yourself as a bridegroom."

"Ah!" said the engraver with a sigh as he buttoned up his coat and pulled down his cap to shade his face as much as possible from the street passengers. "I feel more as if I were going to a funeral than a wedding. I'm ready."

The two men left the room, and the artist as he crossed the threshold, involuntarily paused and took a farewell look at the apartment which had been so long the witness of his guilty labors. His soul appeared conscious that he looked upon it for the last time.

About five minutes past eight o'clock, Smith Davis and Lyman Parkes turned the corner of Second, into Lombard street, and passing Garrigues, they entered the hat store. The instant that the bird was thus ensnared, Blayne emerged from the gloom on the other side of the street, and running into the centre of the highway, raised his hand and waved the signal for his men to close, and in the next moment, the whole six officers were clustered around the door of the hat shop. The High Constable restrained his men until the unconscious engraver had made his purchase, and just at the moment he handed the ten dollar note which we have alluded to before, to Mr. Oakford, Blayne and Garrigues entered the shop.

Marching up before the two counterfeiters, the high-constable bestowed a Bow-street scrutiny upon them, and then turning to the storekeeper, (who knew him well) he abruptly asked him to let him see the note which had just been handed to him.

Parkes' color went and came in rapid flashes. He looked at Davis for instruction, but only gathering from his startled glance a token of fear, he glanced towards the door, and half turned on his heel for a start. Alas, it was too late! The faces which clustered outside and were peering through the glass, told him too plainly that he was ensnared. He thrust his hands in his pockets and waited moodily for the denouement.

The high-constable looked at the bill, on its face, on its back, and through the light, and at every change of the examination he bestowed another scrutiny upon the two men. Failing in drawing an expression from either of them by this manoeuvring, he at length remarked, after measuring Davis sternly from head to foot—"I know you, sir!"

"Well!"

"Your name is Davis?"

"You appear to have the advantage of me, sir!"

"I have! That's my good fortune, and I intend to improve it, by taking you and your friend to the Mayor's office."

"I must know first what you're going to take me for, and I must see your warrant at that!" replied the King of the Koneyackers, with an admirable show of determination.

"Mark me, my friend," replied the high-constable, bending upon the counterfeiter a severe and resolute look, "you shall have no satisfaction at all about it. You can have no questions answered, either *pro* or *con*, until you get to the Mayor's office, and there, you can make up your mind I'm going to take you at once."

"Then, by God, we'll have a fight for it!" exclaimed Davis, taking a step backwards, as if to secure sufficient room for action.

"Before you make up your mind to that, my dear man, let me introduce you to some of my friends," said the high-constable, opening the store door and letting in the four officers who had been in waiting outside.

"The thing is up, Lyman, sure enough," said Davis, in an under tone, and with well-feigned despair—"but thank God they'll find nothing on us; the old man is true as steel, and if we only keep our mouths shut we can defy their worst."

The engraver dropped his head and answered not a word.

"Hello, hello! what are you about?" said Blayne, interrupting Davis' communication. Officers separate these two men. "Here, sir, you and Smith take charge of Davis, carry him

straight to the Mayor's office, and I'll follow immediately with the other prisoner—and mind your eye too, for he's a slippery customer."

"Come sir," continued the high constable, turning to Parkes as soon as this direction was obeyed and Davis had been taken care of, "we'll trouble you with these ruffles if you please," at the same time presenting to the engraver a pair of polished handcuffs which Garrigues had just taken from his pocket.

Parkes, who appeared struck dumb by the singular nature of the whole transaction, answered not a word, but stretched out his wrists mechanically for the iron chains. There was nothing dogged or sullen in his manner, but it seems as if the unexpected blow had destroyed all his power of resistance, and he yielded as passively to his captors, as if he had felt he were the victim of some dreadful night mare, which was too terrible for human opposition.

It appeared as if the weight of all his weary hours of toil and blasted hopes had been added to the stroke, and had crushed him to a despair that was incapable of the energy even of a regret. It was the death of hope! He dropped his head upon his chest and marched off among his captors. The Philadelphia officers had got Lyman Parkes sure enough!

SEDUCTION AND MURDER.

SHOOTING AFFRAY IN BROADWAY—BARRIÈRE AND LOCKWOOD.—In the shooting affray between Mr. Barrière, the Frenchman, and Mr. Ralph Lockwood, which occurred on last Friday evening, at the residence of Madame Barrière, No. 341 Broadway, Mr. Lockwood appeared on Monday at the lower police at 4 o'clock, and made his affidavit, wherein it appears that Mr. Lockwood called upon Madame Barrière on that evening respecting a tenant, who had not paid the rent, and upon opening the door of the room, he observed Mr. Barrière seated in the room, but before he had entered the door-way Mr. Barrière jumped up and discharged a pistol at him, and almost instantaneously, discharged a second barrel, he being then within two feet of Mr. Lockwood, so that the powder struck his face. The first ball passed through both his coats, brushed his left side, and lodged in the lining of his frock coat. The second ball struck the collar of his overcoat, which was standing up, passed through it, and wounded him under the chin. Henry M. Western, Esq., counsel for Mr. Barrière, cross-examined Mr. Lockwood on his affidavit. Mr. Lockwood said that a suit was commenced against him, some time since, by Mr. Barrière, for a criminal conversation with his (Barrière's) wife, but that he (Lockwood) had gained the suit, and obtained a judgment against Barrière in the Superior Court. He also stated that he was the landlord, or, in fact, he took the premises No. 341 Broadway for Madame Barrière, and was security for the rent; he, however, holding at the time a large amount of money belonging to Madame Barrière. Dr. Quackenbush stated that the life of Mr. Lockwood was still in danger, for a wound frequently of that description, under the chin, was apt to bring on a locked jaw.

On Tuesday, Lockwood and Barrière appeared before the magistrate, and Barrière was examined as to the charge:—

He stated that he first saw Lockwood in the fall of '41 at Kingston, Canada; he noticed him particularly, from the fact that according to the American fashion, he drank Champagne after soup. A few weeks afterwards he came to New-York and called upon the French consul to recommend him to a lawyer who understood French; he was introduced to Lockwood; he told him that he was going to France with his wife, and left his affairs under Lockwood's directions. He returned the April following, and left his wife in Paris. He saw Lockwood, who informed him that he was going to Paris, and gave him a letter of introduction to his wife. Since the first interview with Lockwood and his wife, she has never been the same. Lockwood returned to New-York in the fall, leaving Madame Barrière in Paris. Immediately on his return, she received an anonymous letter, that caused her to return to this city. She went several times to Lockwood's office, and had several interviews with him. In May, 1843, Barrière went to Canada, and in February '44, Madame Barrière went there also. In the mean time, he had realized a large sum of money, which he gave to Madame Barrière to conduct the millinery business in this city. He came from Canada the May following, with a large amount of money. He found his wife in the house 341 Broadway, and Lockwood occupying a bed room, where he slept three or four nights a week. One day in Lockwood's room, he saw a table set with two covers for Mrs. B. and Lockwood. In June he left for Canada, and returned in December, and saw Lockwood, who told him that Mrs. B. had placed money in his hands, and was doing a fine business. On the 10th January 1845, he received a note from L., advising him to go back to Canada, and if he was going, to leave a line stating when;

he left word that he should go the next day, when he was arrested on a Stillwell warrant, issued by Lockwood, and shut up in Eldridge street for 5 months; during that time, Lockwood was at the house drinking champagne and brandy, and sleeping with Mrs. B. He then induced Mrs. B. to commence a suit against him, and got an injunction and a *re exeat*; the same proceedings were commenced in Canada, in order to obtain a default while he was shut up here. In the mean time the lease of the house 341 Broadway, was changed from the name of Mrs. B. to Lockwood. He, B., was then arrested on a bastardy warrant, but was subsequently discharged. Lockwood made out a bill of costs against him for \$1028, which was afterwards reduced, to \$226, and an execution placed in the hands of the jailor. These costs grew out of the Pendleton affair, in which a verdict of \$63,000 was settled by L. for less than \$10,000. While he was in Eldridge street, Martin and Lawson sent on a bill for \$106 for goods purchased by Mr. B., for which, judgement was obtained against him afterwards. L. who was neither Attorney or Solicitor, had the execution transferred to him; sent it to the jail and gave direction to the officer to take his watch, or any little trinkets he might have. During his stay in prison, he received proofs of the infidelity of his wife; one of the servants going up to take some ice, Lockwood was always dry in the morning, saw Mrs. B. in bed in Lockwood's room, and the other servants saw her pass out in her night clothes, and her bed had not been laid upon that night. He subsequently went to the house in Broadway on Friday night, determined to remain there master of his own marital rights, though disposed to yield to her wishes as to the degree of intimacy which should subsist thereafter between them. In a conversation of some length, he endeavored to explain to her his views and wishes as well as his resolution no longer to endure the oppressions heaped upon him by Lockwood and encouraged by her self. Irritated at his remarks, she left the apartment, having first locked up her pantries and wardrobe. While Barrière was sitting in a rocking chair with the door open to see any one who might pass through the hall Lockwood entered and approached him with a threatening air, and like a man with bad intentions. Barrière ordered him several times most promptly to leave the room—to which Lockwood replied, "It is for you sir to go, and if you do not, I will put you out." Barrière replied, "Lockwood, you are a scoundrel, and if you don't leave my room, I will shoot you!"—whereupon Lockwood advanced toward him in such a manner that Barrière levelled his pistol and fired his first shot, and then seeing him unhurt and fearing violence from him, he again fired upon him. Lockwood left the apartment and Barrière, with the pistol in his pocket, went to the room of Dr. Blaisdell, told him what had happened and wished him to accompany him to the Police, as he intended to surrender himself. He avers that he acted in self-defence, fearing personal violence from Lockwood, and that when he stepped his foot into Mrs. Barrière's apartment, he deemed himself its master.

AN OLD OFFENDER ARRESTED.—A female of genteel appearance, named Caroline Beaton alias Esther Maria Beaton, charged with having, about a week ago, stolen about \$50 worth of property from the dwelling of Mr. J. W. Trust, No. 60 McDougal street, was on Wednesday night arrested in the village of Matteawan, whither she had fled from the city.

LODGER ROBBER.—A man by the name of Thomas Ward, was arrested on Sunday, charged with robbing James Kennedy, in an emigrant boarding house, kept by Mrs. McKee & Son, corner of Morris and Washington streets. It appears that these two men lodged in the same room, and in the morning Kennedy discovered that his pocket book had been robbed of sixty-six sovereigns; and suspicion resting upon Ward, he was arrested, and upon searching his person, the officer found the sixty-six sovereigns in his pocket. Committed for examination.

DISHONEST BOY.—An officer of the 17th ward yesterday arrested a lad by the name of Henry Hughes, on a charge of burglary, in having broken into the dwelling and store of Mr. Merchant, florist and seedman, 552 Broadway, and stealing therefrom \$112 in bank bills and \$925 in silver coin. The accused has for some time been in the employ of Mr. Merchant to run errands, and on Sunday evening while Mr. M. and his family were at church, he committed the offence, for which he was locked up to answer. The money was found in the trunk of the accused at his lodgings 163 First avenue.

CHARGED WITH RAPE.—Michael McEvoy was arrested yesterday, charged with attempting to commit a rape on a girl of only 10 years of age, the daughter of Patrick Sheridan, No. 240 Sixteenth street. Up on being examined by Justice Roome, there appeared to be no foundation for the charge—therefore he was discharged.

EFFECTS OF GAS.—On Sunday afternoon a woman by the name of Bridget Cotton, was taken into custody by the officers of the 4th Ward, in a state of most extraordinary insanity, in consequence of intemperance and other practices. Rendered nearly furious by drinking almost a pint of spirit gas! she seized a hatchet, and instantly severed two fingers from her hand, and then, with almost maniac violence, strove, with the same instrument, to cut her own head open. Before she could be secured, she had inflicted several fearful gashes upon her head and other parts of her person. She was finally, about 8 P. M. brought to the Station House and from thence conveyed to the City Hospital. We learn that she resides at No. 95 Cherry street, has a small family, and that her husband is a shoemaker, working in Newark, N. J.

EXTENSIVE BURGLARY.—Officers Goodman and Chamberlain of the 9th District, arrested a young man of very respectable connections, on a charge of entering the house of Edward H. Noyne, No. 7 Varick street, and after breaking open several doors, and a trunk, stealing therefrom tile deeds amounting to over \$200, together with notes of hand and other papers of value. We forbear to give his name, under the hope that the charge may be unfounded.

For the National Police Gazette.
SKETCHES OF
"Prison Life" and "Prison Discipline."
 BY A DISCHARGED CONVICT.

Discipline of the Prison—Trades pursued—Control of the keepers over the men—Contractors—English burglars at "lock making"—mode of correspondence among the prisoners—The "literary club"—Convict compositions—Delivery of letters—The black book—The "hall boys"—Sunday services—Reformed discipline—Effects of party spirit—Harsh regime of an ex-head keeper—Its effects—Attempt at escape—Alarm in the prison—The calling forth of the Sing-Sing Guards—The pursuit—The discovery—The punishment—Plot of the quarry-men to rise, murder their keepers and fight their way out of the prison—Frustration of the design—Value of tobacco—Bone work, &c. &c. &c.

Having in sketch No. 1 given a description of the prisoner's first entrance into the State prison, together with his fare and costume, I will now proceed to relate to the best of my ability, the discipline or the "modus operandi" by which the prison is conducted.

The trades pursued under my observation were as follows—Stone cutting, quarrying, hatters, weavers, shoe makers, lock smiths, plane makers and coopers; together with carpenters and tailors, for the use of the prison. Each trade generally has a complement of fifty men, with the exception of those of stone cutters and weavers, which being the most profitable, frequently number one hundred hands. Each company has a separate work-shop, and is under the control of a deputy keeper, whose duty it is to see that the rules are not infringed, and also to see that the workmen are furnished with every thing which the law allows in the way of comfort. It is therefore in the power of the keeper to have complete dominion over his men, and even to win their love and esteem, if such virtues can be said to exist amongst such men.

The quarrying and stone cutting, are, I believe, the only two trades that are carried on by the State itself. The others are all disposed of by contract—the contractor paying so much *per diem* for the services of each man. Fortunes have been made in this way by contractors in a few years. Of the wisdom of this plan of letting out by contract it is not my province at present to speak, the more especially, as any intelligent man can draw his own conclusions upon examination of the Prison Reports for the last five years. Locks are manufactured to a great extent in the prison—mostly by English burglars, and some of the most skillful and scientific mechanics from the British work-shops, may be found there in that branch of business. Weaving and coopers are also profitable trades. The men who work in the shops where the latter trades are practised, are strictly watched by their keeper, who sits in the centre of them, in an elevated situation, from which, at a glance, he can see whether any talking (which privilege is strictly prohibited, is going on.) But a thousand ways exist by which the prisoner can elude the vigilance of his keepers, and, in despite of all their vigilance, communications are carried on, and sometimes, plots agreed upon. One of their modes of correspondence is by writing, and notwithstanding the positive fact that no pen, ink, or paper, or pencil, exists in the prison, still a regular correspondence is kept up among the prisoners of every degree of intellect, but to a greater extent amongst those who are educated. These latter generally form themselves into a description of literary club. I have seen productions from some of these alumni that would not disgrace the columns of some of the fashionable magazines, and what is more, I have them in possession, and can produce them, and will risk my assertion upon the decision of honest critics. The way this composition and correspondence is accomplished, is as follows: They procure a smooth thin board, and rub it over with a thin coat of powdered chalk, and then, with a species of soft slate coal, shaped like a pencil, their purposes are answered.—You will no doubt suppose it strange that the delicate matters of love, and elevated flights of heroic sentiment, can occupy the minds of wretches so debased, but you will doubtless think it still more strange that the novel billet doux by which these ideas are communicated, can escape interception by the most vigilant of overseers. The plan of operations is as follows: In coming and going in and out of their room, the whole company pass along the gallery of 50 rooms. The person who has a "letter" to deliver, in passing the open cell of his friend, darts in and quickly deposits it in some place of safety, and as quickly resumes his station.—Should the party for whom the communication is intended lie on the other side of the prison, (which the writer never sees) the latter is made acquainted by some of his fellow-convicts, with the number of his correspondent's "room." He then selects some faithful friend from among the "hall boys," or those who work about and clean the corridors, to be the "bearer of despatches." Occasionally, however, by a "want of diplomacy" in some of the parties concerned, the "plot" is discovered, when a terrible retaliation ensues to all engaged in the transaction.

The government of the prison consists of the Board of Inspectors and an agent, who are appointed by the gov-

ernment of the State. Next comes the head-keeper, and under him are the deputies and guards. When a prisoner is detected in an infringement of the rules, he is reported by the deputy under whom he works, to the head-keeper, who after hearing the complaint, decides the amount of punishment to be inflicted. A record of the names of the offenders, together with the nature of their offences, and the extent of their punishment, is kept by the clerk of the prison, (also an important officer) and this is compiled annually for the use of the Senate. By this arrangement, it can be seen at a glance at the end of the year, who among the prisoners were the most refractory and ill-behaved. This book of offences and punishments is invariably referred to when a prisoner becomes a candidate for Executive clemency, and hopeless indeed is the case of him against whom there are too many of these fatal reflections of the "cat."

There are four galleries above the ground floor of the prison with a row of cells on each side, making ten ranges (including the ground floor) of 100 rooms each, and making in all, one thousand cells. There never has been more than eight hundred occupied at any one time. Those cells that are the highest up are the driest and the best. In these the invalids are discharged from the hospital are put. There are about ten "Hall Boys," and one lamp trimmer and hospital ration server. Each boy has one hundred cells, and two galleries to keep in order, and that order must be perfect. As soon as the rooms are vacated in the morning they enter with a broom and sweep them clean. Then, with hot water and with soap, they get upon their knees and scrub them out, and also scrub the whole length of the gallery. A pail of white-wash is then at hand, with which a regular border is painted around the floor, leaving an oblong of the clean flagging untouched. The galleries are bordered in the same manner, and the whole of the walls and balustrading, undergo one general operation monthly. Through this process, the prison from base to dome, presents the most enlivening appearance. One unbroken mass of snowy white reflects itself along the lengthy aisles and lofty ceiling of the prison, without a single spot of dust or dirt to mar its purity. Here a foreigner can see carried out to his hearts content, the peculiar and exclusively American custom of white-washing. The officers take their round once a day to inspect the work that has been done, and their practised eyes will discover at a glance, whenever there has been a neglect of duty.

One day in the week, the men are marched to the "clothes room" to change their wardrobe, and on every Sabbath morning, a clean shirt is placed in each of their rooms. On that morning the prison opens as usual at 8 o'clock; the men proceed in companies to the Chapel, there to listen to the discourse of the chaplain, who is indeed a father to them all if they follow his advice. Several years ago under the former strict discipline of the prison, but one sermon was delivered in the day, and the men were sent to their rooms where they found only a bible to amuse and edify their leisure hours; but now, under the "reformed discipline" not only bibles, but tracts, histories, biographies and school books may be found, and the mind that before was cramped in ignorance, has now a chance to expand, and elevate itself "from nature up to nature's God."

Party spirit has frequently since the existence of our State Prison, been a serious impediment to the proper management of its affairs. Every reform projected or adopted by the new party coming into power, has been blazoned forth as an evidence of their good intentions and infallibility, and every abrogated doctrine or practice, or past acts of alleged violence to prisoners, duly paraded, as an evidence of their predecessors corrupt administration. Under the administration of William H. Seward, there was an efficient head keeper and a State agent, remarkable for his exalted virtues and uncommon benevolence, and yet still he acted with due promptness and severity whenever occasion required him to do so. Both he and his worthy coadjutor in the cause of humanity, the chaplain, will long be remembered by those whose hard lot their kindness alleviated. The former has now retired, but his good acts will live after him, and some of the most wise and wholesome of the existing reforms of the prison will perpetuate his memory. He is still the prisoner's friend, and his name is enrolled among those of the members of the New York Prison Association.

On the accession of William C. Bouck to the gubernatorial chair, a gentleman was deputed to take charge of the prison, who might in fact be called its founder, as far as the building is concerned, he having superintended its structure. Though a good man at heart, he was accounted one of the most strict of disciplinarians; he was no very urgent advocate for the plans of "moral persuasion," and in fact, his opinions conflicted so much with those of the "Board of Inspectors," that he was obliged to resign in a few months. I shall never forget the shout of exultation that burst from the eight hundred cells of the prison when the fact became known. The system of gentle reform had already commenced and been in operation when this gentleman took the command. Numerous privileges existed—for instance,

such as the additional library books, table knives, knives and forks and numerous other little conveniences granted by the Board of Inspectors. As soon as he entered on his rule, however, the books were all nailed up, and all the ornaments and little decorations of the rooms brought out in the yard and consigned to the flames. In short, every reform was discontinued that he deemed an innovation upon "prison discipline." Unfortunately for himself, but in the end fortunately for the prisoners, he forgot that during ten years he had been absent from the prison, that the march of intellect which had made such rapid strides in the great world outside, had also found its way within the prison walls, and exercised great influence in the management of its affairs! That cruelties were perpetrated at times under his stringent administration it would be useless to deny, and frequent were the attempts to escape from the prison on that account. One beautiful summer evening the regulations of the prison were suddenly interrupted by a result of this kind, the particulars of which I will relate. The hour to knock off work had arrived. The men were all assembled in the yard, they marched quietly into their rooms and stood as usual, each with a finger through the bars to prove his actual presence within. The day keeper passed the doors for the last time, after locking them, and the report being returned into the head keeper, all was pronounced correct. The keepers then left the building for the night, and were pursuing their way home, when all of a sudden the great bell of the prison sounded the alarm, and in a moment all was confusion in the prison and bustle and stir for miles around. The voice of the great bell reverberated far and wide through the stillness of the night, and among others, its warning tones called forth the Sing Sing Guards. This corps, which is a volunteer company of the town, hastily collected and surrounded the prison. Strict search was then made for a man who had escaped, and escaped, as a brief examination proved, in the following manner. He had made a false figure, or show man, with artificial fingers, and placing it just inside the grating of his door, with the finger sticking through the bars according to rule, had slipped away. The keeper at first was deceived by the ruse, but being attracted in three or four more perambulations of the corridor by the rigid immovability of "dummy," he examined him more closely and discovered the cheat. Hence the alarm, and hence the quick pursuit which resulted in discovering the fugitive secreted in the prison yard. Through this attempt, the keeper received a lesson, and the unfortunate aspirer after freedom, was obliged to drag a heavy chain and ball to his leg for three months, and to receive in all—eighteen hundred lashes!

A dangerous plot which took place after the above, was discovered just in time to secure its transaction and perhaps to prevent bloodshed. A certain number of men who worked in the quarries, formed themselves into a secret band, whose object and determination it was to escape, even at the expense of the blood of every keeper who should attempt to oppose them.

A great number of heavy iron maces were found secreted, and on a given night, the plan was to have been carried into execution. Happily however, it was frustrated by one of their own number informing upon them, verifying the old maxim, that there is "no sincerity amongst rogues."

The most valuable article amongst convicts, is tobacco. Though strictly prohibited, yet there is plenty of it in circulation, being the only "coin current" of the prison. Any favor within its walls can be purchased with tobacco, and many a flagellation has been caused by it.

Some of the most exquisite workmanship in bone, (though against the rule) is executed there, and so skillful do the convicts become in eluding the vigilance of their overseers, that I have seen a man working at it, when engaged speaking to his keeper, viz: by having both hands in his pockets, the bottoms of which are ripped open so that his hands could meet. I have now given as far as I can recollect the discipline of the prison as it was. I will in sketch No. 3, speak of its present regulations with several other highly interesting matters connected with the subject.

General Sessions.

Before Recorder Talmage and Aldermen Dodge and Tappan.
 John McKeon, Esq. District Attorney.

FRIDAY.
 John Porter was put on trial on an indictment for grand larceny, charged with stealing clothing to the amount of \$65, from Mr. Lafayette Smith, at a boarding house, No. 33 Pearl street, on the 10th of February last. He was found under the bed of Mr. Smith's room by the servant girl, he having opened Mr. Smith's trunk, by the means of false keys, and taken therefrom several articles of clothing. A large number of false and skeleton keys were found in his possession. Porter had boarded in the house for two or three days, and had a trunk in his room, which he joined Mr. Smith's, with nothing in it. He was found guilty of a petit larceny only, and was remanded for trial on a future day on another indictment of a similar nature.

George Reed, a young English sailor, was then put on trial for grand larceny, charged with stealing a pocket book containing \$125, from a man named David Roe, in the street, near the porter house of Mr. Montgomery, at 337 1-2 Water street. It seems that another man, by the name of Gain, who pleaded guilty to the same offence, on the previous day, put his arms around Roe, and at that time picked his pocket, in the evening, while in the street opposite Montgomery's house. Reed was standing by, at the time, and a small portion of the proceeds of the robbery was found upon him. He was found guilty, and sentenced to the State prison for three years. Thomas Gain, for the same offence, was sentenced for five years to the same place.

SATURDAY.
Madame Costello.—An application was made by the counsel of Costello and Mance to recall the sentence, or recall those persons from their present confinement at Blackwell's Island, in order that the case might be presented to the Supreme Court for a reversal of the judgment. The Court refused the motion.

The robbery of the large Chicago.—One of the counsel of Davis, alias Colard, moved for a continuance to examine two female witnesses, one residing in the city of London, and the other in the borough of Southwark, in the case of Davis, alias Colard, indicted for the robbery of the money of the Fourth-keeps Bank. The motion was granted, and the court adjourned. The object of the application is to show that Colard had money on his departure from London, and arrived here. He will not be tried until August, and attempts will be made to obtain his release on bail.

Motion to suspend from practice.—The motion made on Monday by the District Attorney for Cornelius W. Terhune, an attorney and counsellor at law in this Court, to show cause why he should not be suspended from practicing as an attorney and counsellor in this court pending the writ of error, and from the decision of this court to the Supreme Court on the demurrer to the indictment, charging Terhune with a forgery, which decision sustained the conviction—came up for argument. Mr. Terhune made no argument to show why he should not be suspended, and his counsel, Mr. Russel, also made no argument in opposition to the motion to suspend, and contended that this court had no present jurisdiction in this case, as the whole proceeding had been referred to the Supreme Court by the writ of error. He also contended that the District Attorney was wrong in his mode of proceeding; that he should have proceeded by certiorari; that the motion was premature also, and should have been made before the Supreme Court, and after a decision of the case adverse to Terhune; that it was unjust also, as punishing an accused party before any conviction of guilt.

The District Attorney replied at length, adducing authorities in support of his motion, and contending that Terhune, in his demurrer, having acknowledged the facts charged, only contended that the law did not reach his case, had really confessed his moral guilt, had thereby rendered himself infamous and unworthy to practice as an officer in this court, and should therefore be suspended from practice pending the writ of error, &c.

The Court said that the demurrer acknowledging the facts, but denying the applicability of the law thereto, had not legally confessed himself guilty so that the court could proceed to pass sentence against him, but that he must merely answer over to the indictment or to an indictment to be preferred against him. As to the present motion, the court reserved their opinion to a future day.

Sentence.—John Hicks, colored man, convicted of petit larceny, on Friday, assisting to steal a firkin of butter, was sentenced to the City Prison for 2 months.

MONDAY.
Plea of Guilty.—James Williams, indicted for picking the pocket of Daniel Williamson, on the 7th of Sept. 1844, of \$338, in bank notes, while he was in front of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, withdrew his plea of not guilty, and pleaded guilty. The Court sentenced him to the State prison for two years. It will be recalled that Williams was arrested at the time, but was bailed by Aaron Butterfield, in the sum of \$1500, but did not appear. His bail was forfeited, and he was not arrested, until about two weeks since, when he was arrested for picking a pocket in the Light street church, and committed under the name of Charles Brown. He was then recognized as Williams, and committed for the offence to which he has now pleaded guilty.

Recognizance Forfeited.—Wm. Ward, indicted for burglary in the first degree, and bailed by Robert Stevenson, counsellor at law, and Thomas Andrews, of No. 155 Sands street, Brooklyn, in the sum of \$1000 each, before the Recorder. He not appearing for trial, his recognizance was forfeited.

Trial for Attempt to Murder.—The trial of Thomas Postly, indicted for an attempt to murder John H. Hackett, was called on for trial, but was on motion of counsel, postponed until the third Thursday of the present term.

Trial for Grand Larceny.—A black fellow, named Samuel Watts, and a white woman, named Margaret Kinney, were tried for stealing on the night of the 18th of February last, a watch and pair of spectacles, worth \$35, from an Irish contractor, named Wm. Hust. The evidence did not connect the man with the larceny, and the jury acquitted him, but found Margaret Kinney guilty, and she was sentenced to the State prison for two years.

Trial for Burglary, 3d degree.—Two ill-looking Irishmen, named Michael McAnally and Peter Quinn, were placed upon trial for breaking into the blacksmith shop of David Miller, No. 7 Elm street, on the night of the 30th January last, and stealing a lot of tools, amounting to about \$70. The evidence was conclusive of the prisoner's guilt, a portion of the property stolen being found in their possession. The jury, under the charge of the Court, rendered a verdict of guilty against McAnally, and acquitted Quinn. The Court sentenced McAnally to the State prison for three years.

Bail Forfeited.—James Fogget, indicted for petit larceny, and bailed by Bernard Fitzpatrick, in the sum of \$200, not being in Court for trial, his recognizance was ordered to be forfeited.

Trial for an Attempt at Burglary.—A young lad of genteel appearance, named Francis McDermott, was tried for the above offence, in attempting to break into the premises of Mr. Watson, No. 36 Catherine street, on the 27th February last, with intent to steal. The jury, under the charge of the Court, found the accused not guilty, and he was discharged.

Trial for Burglary 1st degree.—George Pople, implicated with Mr. Ward, who slipped his bail and whose recognizance was forfeited this morning, was placed upon his trial for the above offence, in breaking into the dwelling house of George W. Tracy, No. 107 2d avenue, on the night of the 15th of January last, and stealing clothing worth about \$12. The evidence did not clearly establish the burglary, and the defence called several witnesses as to the good character of the accused. The jury retired under the charge of the court: after which a recess was taken until 6 o'clock.

The jury in the case of Pople came in court at 8 o'clock, and the foreman having stated it was impossible for them to agree were discharged. They slept 3 for conviction and 9 for acquittal.

TUESDAY.

Plea of Guilty.—George Pople who was tried yesterday for burglary in the first degree, and no verdict being rendered, pleaded guilty to a petit larceny, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for 6 months. He also pleaded guilty to a similar charge, and was sentenced for the same period to the penitentiary. The last sentence to commence from the expiration of the first.

Recognizance Forfeited.—Joseph Jewel and John Lyng, indicted for keeping a disorderly house, and bailed by John L. Martin of the Broadway House, not appearing for trial, their recognizances were forfeited.

Trial for Burglary, 1st degree.—An ugly black wench named Susan Livingston, was placed upon trial for the above offence, in breaking into the premises of Edward Garland, No. 102 Centre street, on the night of the 23rd January last, and stealing a large amount of property, consisting of clothing, jewelry, &c. The jury, under the charge of the court found the prisoner guilty of grand larceny, and she was sentenced to the State prison for three years. There being no other cases ready for trial, the court adjourned until to-morrow at 11 o'clock.

FORFEITED RECOGNIZANCE.—Lewis Fenberg, indicted for grand larceny, and bailed by Jas. H. Kellam, in the sum of \$300, not appearing, his recognizance was ordered to be forfeited.

Trial for Grand Larceny.—James Duffy was tried for stealing a lot of jewelry, worth \$100, from Mrs. Mary M. Beale, wife of George Beale, on the night of her marriage, on the 11th of January, 1844. For some time no trace could be had of the property or the thief, until a few months since, when Mrs. Beale discovered part of her jewelry in a shop in Bleeker street, and upon inquiry into the case, the jeweler gave information which led to the arrest of Duffy and the recovery of nearly all the property stolen. The jury, under the charge of the Court, found the accused guilty, but recommended him to mercy. The Court sentenced him to the State prison for two years.

Another Trial for Grand Larceny.—A boy of 16 years old, named William E. C. aft, was placed upon his trial for stealing, on the 8th of February last, \$72, from Henry Knowl, No. 135 West 16th street. The jury found him guilty, and he was sentenced to the House of Refuge.

Trial for Burglary.—Robert Morrison and James Gamble were tried for burglary in the first degree, in breaking into the dwelling house of Emma Harris, No. 43 Grand street, on the night of the 28th of July last, with intent to steal. The premises were entered through the basement window, and the inmates being aroused by the noise, a Mr. Gale, who was sleeping in the house, came down stairs and discovered one of the prisoners in the act of leaving the window. He immediately gave chase, and with the assistance of some officers, they were both arrested. There being some doubt as to any felonious intent on the part of the prisoners, the jury acquitted them, and they were all charged.

Plea of Guilty.—Mary Mullany pleaded guilty to a petit larceny, and was sent to the city prison for one month.

Forfeiture of Recognizance.—Francis Jones and Augustus Hudson, severally indicted for grand larceny, failing to appear, their recognizances were declared forfeited. Jones was bailed by Mr. Sidney E. Sloane, and Hudson by A. D. Russell, Esq.

Trial for Grand Larceny.—An Irishman, named Thomas Ward, was tried for stealing from the pantaloons pocket of James Kennedy, sixty-six sovereigns, on the 7th of March, 1846. The prisoner slept in the same bed with the complainant, at a house on the corner of Morris and Washington streets. They had recently arrived in the packet-ship *Rosel* from Liverpool, and the prisoner was aware of the fact of Kennedy having in his possession upwards of 80 sovereigns, and relieved him of all of it, except 13 sovereigns. He was found guilty, and the Court sentenced him to the State prison for three years.

National Police Gazette.

SATURDAY, MARCH 14, 1846.

For a variety of interesting matter, see last page.

THE OBJECTS OF BAIL.—We noticed last week that Champion and Andros, the hotel robbers and counterfeiters, who had been let off on straw bail, had both forfeited their recognizances when called upon for trial, and left the law and the people to whistle for their satisfaction. The case of Champion's release is perfectly outrageous. He is an old convict and a desperate offender, whose exploits run throughout the cities of the United States, and whose person and character are well known to almost every officer of any experience in the country. He robbed a boarder in the Astor House of a large amount of money, by entering his room at night. He was taken, and the property was found upon him, and, in consideration of the circumstances, and the positive nature of the testimony, his Honor the Mayor, fixed the bail at \$6,000. Champion subsequently confessed his crime. In the face of this, however, he was admitted to bail, on the justification of a man in the sum of seven thousand dollars, who is not worth seven thousand cents. We protest against this proceeding from beginning to end. Champion was not eligible to bail. He had virtually estopped his claim to the privilege by his confession of guilt, and the discretion of the magistrate should have so construed it. The object of bail is to confer upon an innocent man—or a man who is supposed to be innocent—the benefits of liberty, until he can have an opportunity to prove his guiltlessness—not to grant the privilege of a temporary enjoyment, or an opportunity for escape to a rogue! Champion was not eligible to bail after his confession, either by law or by common sense, and it was as outrageous to set such a man free on any security whatever, (to say nothing of straw bail,) as it would be to bail a fugitive from justice! When we say this, we cite an instance that embrace the extremity of a disgrace beyond redemption.

We are forced to believe, that his Honor the Recorder, did not know of Champion's confession, and we have reason to believe, moreover, that he was deceived as to his character. These are the only points that soften "the dark and grained tints" of the transaction.

However, the rogue being gone, we must fold our hands and make the best of it. There is but one grain of satisfaction left, and that lies in the prosecution of the bond. Let us have as much as that out of the case at any rate.

THE LIFE OF LYMAN PARKER AND THE "STOOL-PICKING SYSTEM."—We expected to be able to conclude the history of this extraordinary but unfortunate man this week; but the re-examination of our notes, preparatory to its continuation, has proved to us that so summary a conclusion would be highly unjust to the views involved. There is about every feature, every dialogue, every line of this remarkable history of crime, of genius, of dissimulation, of fraud, of treachery—there is, we say, about it a lesson of philosophy which drops a moral kernel in every reader's mind, and which is altogether too important to the interests of the society and to the removal of the obstructions in the way of the millennium to be passed slightly by.

It is not our purpose to specially condemn any of the misdirected parties concerned in the above peculiar transaction. We are satisfied with laying the facts before the public in the exact order in which they transpired, and with pointing to them as an evidence of the wickedness and debasing influence of that old system of police with its stool pigeon infamies, which could make men of kind hearts and fair intentions, guilty of such an immoral and unworthy piece of treachery, as lead the above poor devil to his destruction.

WM. T. POWER THE IRISH FUGITIVE.—The service rendered to the police departments of this country, and in some cases even to those of England, is evidenced in the case of the above man: whatever may be the result which shall attend our efforts in the premises. In eighteen days from the period of the publication of Power's flight, in the Dublin Police Gazette, of December 26th, with the remark that it was supposed he was endeavoring to escape to America; we had his likeness engraved, and a minute description of his person given in our regular edition, and distributed to every sea-port in the United States and Canada.

The steamship *Cambria*, which brought the news, anticipated a great number of British vessels who had already started for this coast, and, even at the time of the issue of the present number of our paper, two thirds of the immense fleet which left Great Britain about the time when Power made his escape, will be yet upon the sea. Should he have turned his face towards this country, he must (if not already taken,) be inevitably caught. The result of his capture, therefore, will be entirely owing to the energy and enterprise of *The National Police Gazette*. We have no doubt that it will be properly appreciated. Else why are communities intelligent?

LIFE AND CONFESSION OF HENRY THOMAS, THE BURGLAR, CONVICTED OF THE MURDER OF FREDERICK EDWARDS.—We have received, through the politeness of A. F. White, Esq., of the "*Ohio Statesman*" office, a copy of an octavo pamphlet of sixty pages of close printed matter, under the above title; for which we return him our thanks. We have given the work an attentive perusal, and find it one of the most eventful records of crime ever compiled. The "*Life and Confession*" is edited by the Rev. David Whitcomb, the clergyman who attended the wretched man to the scaffold on Friday last, as will be seen by reference to the extra of the "*Scioto Gazette*" published in another column.

Thomas, on his confession, attributed his whole career of crime to the fact of his unwilling seduction when quite a youth, by his employer's daughter; who, after a criminal intimacy of several months, charged him with rape, to escape the consequences of a final detection in *flagrante delicto*.

We shall shortly give extracts from the work, and perhaps publish the life in full, after receiving some advices, for which we have written to Chillicothe, Ohio.

SKETCHES OF PRISON LIFE.—We direct the attention of our readers to No. 2 of the above sketches, which will be found in this day's number. They are written by a discharged convict, who is one of the very few on whom the operation of the law accomplishes its great views—repentance and reform. His observations will be found very interesting to the great mass of the community to whom all the *modus operandi* of a State Prison have been heretofore a sealed book.

CANTER, THE COUNTERFEITER.—John R. Canter, the daring counterfeiter, who was arrested some weeks ago with a sum of over \$30,000 counterfeit notes in his trunks, still remains in the prison of the Jefferson Market Police, waiting for straw bail. The alibi lawyers have not been able to do him any good in this way as yet, and it shall be our care that they shall not. He has committed several offences in New Jersey, for the prosecution of which, we have been engaged, and we now give notice that we shall lodge a requisition from the Governor of New Jersey against any alibi or habeas corpus pocus whatever, that may have for its object the turning of this outrageous rascal loose after the fashion of Andros and Champion. No attorney has yet been bold enough to avow himself connected with the bailing business of either of the two latter parties, but we will take care that if Canter is to be juggled past the dangers of the Revised Statutes by straw bail, all who have their fingers in the pie, shall be made to show their hands. Mark this!

OUR ENGRAVING.—We place on our first page a well executed and correct likeness of Jack Roach, the pickpocket, whose exploits in this city, and more recently in Boston, are well known to the police of the two cities. He is about five feet eleven inches in height, stout built, sandy complexion, brown hair, eyes of bluish cast, and nose nearly straight from his forehead and pinched at the bottom. Roach generally wears a brown overcoat and crape on his hat. While prowling around steamboats, and railroad depots, he usually carries a cloak on his arm, to aid him in his villainous depredations. We shall present in future numbers correct portraits of the "Big Frenchman," alias Julian Toby, "Tosh," alias Baxter, and their two associates, seen near the Fulton Bank during this week. The police of the Union should secure these engravings and thus be enabled to "spot" these rascals from one end of the country to the other.

A SUBJECT FOR REFLECTION.—Thomas, the burglar, who was executed for murder on Friday, 6th inst., at Chillicothe, Ohio, in his confession, says that on his first imprisonment for burglary, he was desirous of being put in the blacksmith shop, so he could learn to work in iron, and get that skill in the burglar's art, the lack of which had caught him. He succeeded, and in a short time with the aid of the foreman of the shop, who was himself an old burglar, he became one of the most expert fashioners of skeleton keys in the country. The results of this tuition were seen in the numerous exploits of housebreaking, (ending in murder) of which he was subsequently guilty.

The author of our Sketches on Prison Life in the present number, says that the locksmith shop of our State Prisons is filled with English burglars, among whom are some of the most scientific workmen from England.

Query? What would be the effect of the tuition of a novice in this shop. Look you masters, the matter is a fit subject for profound reflection.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—The communication of "H. P. J." of Providence, in relation to the recent forgeries of young Arnold in that city, has been postponed, from the press of other matter. If he will drop us a line additional this week, in relation to any subsequent proceedings that may have taken place in the affair, we will endeavor to dispose of the subject next week, and publish a description of the fugitive.

"H. P. J." very properly remarks that the criminal is the property of the people, and the feelings of rich relations are no equivalent for the defeat of justice.

PICKPOCKETS TURNED UP.—A number of "floaters" of this class, have been "pulled" during the week, and after being exhibited at the police offices, were discharged. Among others, Pete Stuyvesant was brought before the chief of police, and when threatened with a commitment as a vagrant, he told them that he paid taxes to support the police, and dared the head of that body to perform his threat. He was discharged. Several of these rogues were found at the entrance of the Grace church, which was consecrated on Saturday.

CASE OF GEORGE POTTER.—CONDITIONAL PARDONS.—George Potter, who was sentenced to the State prison for picking the pocket of Mr. Mallony, in August, 1844, and who was pardoned on condition of leaving the State, was brought before Judge Edmonds, of the Circuit Court, on Wednesday, upon a writ of habeas corpus, attended by his counsel, and his discharge asked for on the following grounds:—

1st, That the Governor had no power to grant conditional pardons, and that section 21st, article 3rd, of the Revised Statutes, which provides that "in all cases in which the Governor is authorized by the Constitution, to grant pardons, he may grant the same upon such conditions, and with such restrictions, and under such limitations as he may think proper," is null and void.

2d, That if he had the power, banishment cannot be enforced from this State, much less from the United States, over which he has no power.

3d, That if the violation of the conditional pardon is an offence; the law has made no provisions for its punishment.

The counsel then entered into a long argument in support of his propositions.

The District Attorney McKEON, will follow for the people—DAVID GRAHAM, Esq., will close for the prisoner, and JAMES R. WHITING, Esq., for the people.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE IN PHILADELPHIA—ITS EFFECTS.—The Philadelphia Ledger in reporting the proceedings of the Quarter Sessions, which commenced on Monday, 9th instant, remarks that "this is the most extraordinary term of a criminal Court that has been held in this city within the recollection of our oldest lawyers, the calendar being so very small, and the character of the crimes so comparatively unimportant. The great rogues seem to have been driven away from this city, or captured and imprisoned, and the result of the energetic administration of justice has been an increased security afforded to the person and property of our citizens."

The above is rather the result of the extensive circulation of the National Police Gazette in Philadelphia, than of any new stringency in their administration of justice. These happy effects have attended the increase of the circulation of the Police Gazette everywhere, in a proportionate degree, and the amount of crime in any of the cities in our neighborhood, can already be actually measured by the exact extent of our circulation in those cities.

Boston used to be a dreadful place, and was in a most dreadfully criminal condition at the time of the first issue of our paper; but pro rata with our increase there, to its present mark of 3,700, have we shoved the rogues (Gough and Rowley included,) off the log.

Philadelphia has a larger population yet than Boston, and at present takes nearly 5000 copies weekly. When this number is doubled to ten, it will have a pretty lively notion of the millennium.

ABORTIONISM A FELONY.—By the following it will be seen that the Legislature of this State, in accordance with the suggestions made through our columns, has passed a law punishing abortionists with imprisonment at Sing-Sing, not less than four or more than seven years. This will have the effect to deter Restell, Costello, and others, and their prices for murder will be extended four-fold whenever attempted. But read the law:—

An Act to amend the "Act to punish the procurement of Abortion, and for other purposes, passed May 13th, 1845."

Passed March 4, 1846.

The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:
Sec. 1. Every person who shall administer to any woman pregnant with a quick child, or prescribe for any such woman, or advise or procure any such woman to take any medicine, drug, or substance whatever, or shall use or employ any instrument or other means, with intent thereby to destroy such child, unless the same shall have been necessary to preserve the life of such mother, shall in the case the death of such child or of such mother be thereby produced, be deemed guilty of manslaughter in the second degree.
Sec. 2. The first section of chapter 260 of the laws of eighteen hundred and forty-five, entitled "An Act to punish the procurement of Abortion, and for other purposes," is hereby repealed.
Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect immediately.

DENIED HIS FATHER.—"That i my stey father," as the boy said when he saw his own sire upon a tread wheel.

NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

Billy Fish the Pickpocket—His Arrest—His astonishment at his Liberator in the National Police Gazette.
His new Dodge to conceal his Plunder—Bill Curtis George Fisher—Rogues in New Orleans, &c. &c.

RECORDED'S OFFICE,
New Orleans, March 3d, 1896.

Messrs. CAMP & WILKES.

Gentlemen—I write in haste to inform you that we have just arrested Billy Fish alias Abby. He was caught last night at the Washington Battalion Armory in Camp street, at the Lecture given by S. S. Prentiss, on the "Liberal Arts." The room was a perfect jam, and Billy went to work in good earnest but was soon grabbed. I find in your paper of the 14th of February an excellent likeness of him. I pulled the paper out of my pocket in the watch house, where there were some twenty gentlemen present, all of whom expressed their surprise at the correctness of his likeness and spoke in the highest and most complimentary terms of your paper. Billy took it all in good part, said that he never saw it before, but that he had heard of it. He remarked that if he ever lived to get to New York, he would pay the editors of the National Police Gazette for this. He had about him, when arrested, one of your papers with the likeness of Cupid, the pickpocket. He had also considerable gold. I found out a new trick in searching him; for I discovered that to avoid detection he had pinned inside of his cloak, in the small of the back, two socks or stockings, at a proper distance on either side, for the purpose of putting in his plunder hastily when pushed.

Bill Curtis is here, and was arrested some four or five weeks ago, for picking the pocket of a gentleman in the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank. He got some four hundred dollars. His trial comes on next week. I find that he has bought bail, and is now out. George Fisher alias Davis, is here, and knocking around, taking a trick now and then. The opinion here is universal that you deserve great credit for the energetic manner in which you have conducted the National Police Gazette, which seems to be a great terror to thieves and evil doers.

Business in our line seems to be brisk. The Keans played at the Saint Charles last night to a crowded house. Yours, in haste,

J. L. WINTER,
High Constable of Municipality No. 2.

ROBBERY BY A DRY GOODS CLERK.—VILLANY OF PAWN-BROKERS.—A young man named James Byers, who has been engaged for some time past in the dry goods store of Richards, Bassett & Aborn, 148 Pearl street, was arrested on Tuesday, by officers Boyle and Wikehart, charged with stealing large quantities of silks, velvets, &c., at various times, from the store of his employers. He had been suspected, and being closely watched on Friday of last week, he was caught in the act of secreting some goods, and immediately left the store. After considerable search by the officers, he was found at the corner of Pearl and Frankfort streets, at the house occupied by his woman, and being sorely pinched he confessed all, and more than his employers had any reason to believe. On Wednesday he accompanied the officers to the pawnbroker's shop kept by Adolphus, where a large portion of the stolen goods were found, which had been pawned at about one-tenth their value, and others purchased by Adolphus at less than half price. The remainder of the goods, amounting to over \$1500 in value, were found at Kauffman's, in Cherry street, Simpson's in Chatham and Bowery, Jackson's in Grand and Reed, Levy in Grand and Bowery, and Bernstein & Selby's, in Grand. Here is another development of the infamous practices of the pawnbrokers of this city, who have become, almost in a body, known establishments for the purchase of stolen goods. When will the Chief of Police endeavor to correct this evil, and how long must the community suffer.

CASE OF BARBIERE AND LOCKWOOD.—In this case, that wise and potent police magistrate, William Wain Drinker, has decided to refuse to allow Barbieri the privilege of bail, but if a fugitive from justice charged with burglary, and theft of some few thousands of dollars should be presented before him, there would be no difficulty in procuring his liberation from imprisonment. From such police justice, Lord deliver us and protect our households. Where is Mitchell the escaped fugitive?

CARRIERS WANTED.—Several good carriers wanted who will be supplied with routes on this paper.

ABDUCTION OF A YOUNG WOMAN.—Miss Ellen Jones, the young girl who was abducted from the residence of her step-father, Mr. Wm. McGorman, in 5th street, between Lombard and Poplar, Philadelphia, some time since, by Alexander McLaughlin, has not yet been heard of, notwithstanding all efforts of her friends to find her. Her mother is in a state bordering on distraction. Mr. McGorman has written to the mayor of this city, inquiring after her, but has not received an answer, although it was stated at the time of McLaughlin's arrest, that she would be taken care of by the authorities of this city. McLaughlin was arrested in the 17th ward by officers Carpenter and Mansfield, on the 22d of February last. What says the Chief of Police about this matter?

RETELL AND THE STOLEN CHILD.—This child murderer has attempted to stay the storm of public indignation so long rising against her, by substituting a child in the place of the one taken from Miss Applegate, who was accidentally delivered of a living infant at Retell's den in Greenwich street. She has there entrapped herself, and will now be persecuted for the offence of attempting to deceive the mother by the substitution of another infant; the punishment for which, under the laws of our state, may extend to seven years confinement in the penitentiary.

COL. GRANT IN MONTREAL OR QUEBEC.—We call the immediate attention of the officers of Montreal or Quebec to the fact, that Col. S. B. Grant, the Hartford forger, is now in one of those cities. A reward of \$500 is offered for his apprehension, and the following is his description:—Grant is about 5 feet 10 inches high, rather slim, though broad shouldered, dark hair and bushy whiskers. He is polished in his manners, and has a dashing, dare-devil air, that would distinguish him at a glance.

REWARD.—We had the satisfaction during the past week, to pay to one of our subscribers a reward of \$100, left in our hands, for the arrest of a certain rogue recently described in our columns. Scarcely a week passes that rewards of larger or smaller amount are not paid to the close observers of the contents of our columns.

CRIMINALS.—By the laws of Maryland, slaves and free people of color, convicted of crime, are sentenced to be sold as slaves without the limits of the State, and as the largest portion are sent to the State of Louisiana, it is in contemplation, in order to prevent further continuance, to imprison in the penitentiary for life, all who arrive in that state, who have committed crimes in other States.

SLOPED ON BAIL.—Joseph F. Ready, who was arrested in Dutch street, in this city, on the charge of stealing \$20,000 from the Branch Bank of British North America, at Montreal, of which institution he was the teller, having been admitted to bail in that city, in the sum of \$4800, entered by himself and in two sureties of \$2400 each, immediately sloped for the South. He had been allowed to turn Queen's evidence against his accomplices Handfeldt, Lamontagne and Filburn. This ends this affair, as he will be anything but ready when wanted.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PAVEMENTS.—The Mayor has reported John A. Patterson, superintendent of pavements, as corrupt and unfit for the station he holds, and the Board of Aldermen have adopted a resolution to remove him.

REMOVAL OF POLICE JUSTICE.—Justice Merritt has been ordered to take his seat at Jefferson Market, instead of remaining at the Tombs. Let Drinker be now sent to Harlem, and Judge Taylor brought to the Tombs, and the police business of this city will be well conducted.

CHIEF ENGINEER.—The Common Council have granted Chief Anderson, an office in Elizabeth street for use in his duties in the Fire Department.

PICKPOCKETS AT THE BOWERY AMPHITHEATRE.—On Saturday night, officer Bowyer discovered the "Eig Frenchman," and "Tosh" snugly seated at the Bowery Amphitheatre, in pursuit of plunder. They were taken out and sent to the watch house till morning.

ALMS HOUSE FRAUDS.—The special committee of the Board of Aldermen, appointed to investigate the alleged frauds of supplies to the Alms House, reported on Monday night, and presented a statement to the effect that, boxes of soap and rice weighed less than the amount charged. Also, that some of the groceries furnished were not worth as much as the prices rendered, and that others were worth more! The minority of the committee also reported, denying several of the statements of the majority, but admitting the necessity of having all articles weighed and examined, when received. All suspicion of fraud or collusion on the part of the officers of the institution is abolished by these reports, and the character of Commissioner's Cook stands like good gold, the brighter for the brushing.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE.—John A. Canter, the notorious rogue and dealer in counterfeit money, who has been recently incarcerated in the Jefferson Market Prison, came near making his escape on Wednesday, by digging through the brick wall with a case knife. He was detected and removed to a lower cell and heavily ironed.

SEDUCTION.—Miss Mary F. Boardman and others, have petitioned the Massachusetts Legislature that seduction may be punishable by hanging.

The Globe of this city quaintly asks,—"Suppose a woman is guilty of seduction, as Eve was—how then Mary, must she be punished by hanging?"

And suppose Potiphar's wife had ruined poor Joseph. What then, Mary?

That seduction should be punished all must admit, but let the law bear with equal force upon both sexes, trusting to the testimony to convince the jury as to the really sinful party.

UNJUST REPRIEVE.—Governor Smith, of Virginia, has again respited Hunter Hill, until the 7th of February, 1847. This last act of Executive favor presents a most powerful argument in favor of changing the pardoning power from the hands of the Executives to the Legislatures of the several States. This man Hill, committed a wilful and deliberate murder to revenge himself for the loss of a petty office within the gift of his victim—escaped to this city, was caught, taken back, tried and convicted. The judge who tried him refused a new trial; an appeal was then made to the highest criminal court in the State, which was also refused. Application was made to the House of Delegates, to authorize the Governor and Council to commute the sentence to imprisonment in the penitentiary, which was denied, and yet the Governor of the State reprieves and reprieves again. He had better pardon the murderer at once and have done with it.

CHILD MURDERERS IN BOSTON.—Madame Vincent alias Mrs. Seacock, alias Wilson, who occupies a chancel house at No. 5 Rennard's Avenue, in Boston, has been indicted in an adjoining State for a most infamous abortion, by which the health of a beautiful but unfortunate girl has been ruined forever. A requisition has been obtained, and the wretch will answer with her liberty for the offence. Dr. Dow, No. 11 Wilson Lane, will be attended to in a short period.

TIN PEDLAR FINED.—The wife of Martin McDermott, of Philadelphia, was fined the round sum of \$50 in that city last week, for selling a tin coffee pot for twenty-two cents and a tin dipper for five cents to different persons in the streets. This fine was imposed under the old law against pedlars.

"POLICE OFFICES."—These illegal establishments are fast being broken up by the active operations of the present police organization. We learn with extreme satisfaction that there is not at present a single one of these offices within the precincts of the Ninth Ward.

We copy the above from the Morning News, and call the attention of the Chief of Police to its correctness. It may be that the police offices in the ninth ward have been broken up; if so, why are they allowed to be continued in every other ward in the city, until they number thousands upon thousands. Can the chief of police or the News answer that?

CODE OF THE UNION.—In this code there are eleven capital offences.

EXECUTION OF THOMAS, THE BURGLAR.—We received the following account of the execution of this wretched man, from an issue of the Scioto Gazette, of Friday, 6th inst. It will be recollected by our readers that Thomas was an old professional burglar, and that after a long career of crime he added murder to his previous offences, by killing a man named Edwards, who in the dead of night sprang from his bed, and sought to prevent the burglar from escaping with the proceeds of his robbery.

EXECUTION OF THOMAS.

This city was to-day the scene of the second criminal execution which has transpired in the new State foundation. Thomas, the murderer of Edwards, executed his crime upon the gallows.

Since his conviction he has manifested a sort of bravado, which evinced itself in the most audacious abuse of the prosecutors and witnesses. This spirit, which some supposed was manifested under the impression, how well founded we know not, that he would in some manner escape the law, gave him a peculiarly morbid and morose character. And last evening, having been taken to the gallows, he procured a penknife, he attempted to commit suicide, and inflicted a considerable wound in his arm, and severed one of the arteries of his arm. The wound was followed only by a copious flow of blood, which was staunch as soon as discovered, and a guard stationed as to prevent any similar attempt.

Rev. Mr. Whitcomb and others were with him from early this morning, up to his execution; during which time he exhibited many marks of contrition. At about 12 o'clock, he was conducted from his cell, his simple ejaculation upon leaving which was, "Oh, God!" uttered in a thrilling tone of despair. He was pale, and though evidently weak, was firm, and his countenance composed.

Upon arriving at the gallows, he expressed a desire to say a few words to the immense concourse assembled outside of the enclosure. He was accordingly led to the top, and said in a low but steady voice:—

"My Friends, I have but a few moments to live, and but a few words to say. Within the past few days I have experienced a change, and have now, as I believe, a firm hope in God. If there are any in this assembly whom I have any way injured, I hope they will forgive me. If there are any who have injured me, or who entertain wrong feelings towards me, may God forgive them, as I freely do."

He here ceased, looked around him for a moment, upon the world he was about leaving, and descended to the scaffold.

Rev. Mr. Whitcomb then spoke for a few moments, to the multitude, from the top of the enclosure, enjoining upon them the importance of observing in letter and spirit the laws of God and our country. He said that none commenced the career of crime and the disregard of law, with the expectation of reaching a felon's fate; that he who had just spoke to them, and who was now on the verge of a felon's grave, who had spent fourteen years of his life in a career of crime, ten of which had been passed in the prison and the penitentiary, was an example and a warning in point.

After a short and fervent prayer by Rev. Mr. Whitcomb, the fatal noose was adjusted, and the prisoner after shaking hands with the Sheriff and the gentlemen present, was launched into eternity. He met his fate with unexampled fortitude. Not a muscle moved, not a nerve trembled, and his hands, firmly clasped upon his breast, were not separated. He died a fearful example of that retribution which is sure to overtake the criminal and the murderer.

After hanging for thirty minutes, he was pronounced dead by the physician, and cut down and exposed in his coffin to the view of those who desired to see him.

Thus ended the career of one, who, if his own confession is to be believed, was an accomplished and successful villain—his fate being an awful warning to the violators of law.

Many persons had anticipated some disturbance, and had predicted that the enclosure would be torn down, thus, virtually inciting the unreflecting to the commission of the deed. But these persons did not take the people of Ross county—a people as ready and willing, as any other in the State, to abide by the laws and to maintain order. Many thousand persons were in the city, but we have yet to learn of the slightest disturbance or difficulty.

The fearful offices of the law were executed with fidelity, by those to whom their execution was entrusted. And no thanks are too warm to be awarded to the military who were out on the occasion, for the faithfulness with which they discharged their duties.

We may mention here that the outer enclosure was, last night, torn down by a few drunken men and rude boys; but the deficiency was promptly remedied by Sheriff Martin this morning. The ringleaders in the affair had themselves sobered off in the cells of the jail, where, we have no doubt, they had ample leisure to get ashamed of their disreputable conduct.

PAWN-BROKERS.—We are happy to perceive that public attention has become awakened to the oppressive rate of interest charged by the pawnbrokers of this city. Among other articles of the public press we copy the following from the "True Sun" of this city:—

"PAWN-BROKERS' INTEREST.—The members of the Legislature from this city are about to prepare and recommend a bill to reduce the rates of interest now charged by pawn brokers. Twenty-five per cent, is ruinous interest for poor persons to pay. We should much like to see all these licensed pawn establishments converted into one, and put under charge of the city government. An institution like this has existed for many years in the city of Paris, (the *Mond de Paix*), and its operation has been universally considered beneficial. If our city members really intend to introduce a bill concerning pawn brokers, we hope they will first read the history of the French institution and think of the probability of its benefit here. We may as well have well-regulated pawn shops, under the immediate supervision of State or city officers, as to have chartered Savings Institutions. And, as long as such establishments are matters of necessity, our city might as well profit by them, and at the same time accommodate the People more favorably and securely, as to give capitalists the enormous interest they now receive."

BURNING OUT.—A female prisoner in the cell at Wilmington, Delaware, attempted to burn herself out, recently. The cell door was burnt through, and she had fired the outer door when it was discovered.

ENGLISH COURTS.—The expenses of the courts of England for the past year, was \$3,837,418.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—Within two or three years past, a strong, steady and impulsive opposition to the punishment of death, has manifested itself in various parts of the country. Thus far the effort has effected no practical result, though, from a careful survey of the field, we should imagine that the foes to capital punishment are daily gaining ground, and that it is by no means impossible that the penalty of death may eventually be stricken from the statute book.

We were on the eve of presenting our readers with the arguments of the advocates and opponents of capital punishment, when our attention was called to the following able article from the "New Orleans Commercial Times":

"The subject, equally in a religious point of view, and as a question of simple expediency, is one of such magnitude, and from its nature so difficult of a satisfactory solution, that it will probably be determined, in most cases, rather by the peculiar prejudices and opinions of the community, than by the convictions wrought by sober reason, or superinduced by accurate observation. We may, however, very succinctly allude to a few of the more prominent arguments relied upon by the two parties, to sustain views wholly and diametrically opposed to each other.

"By the advocates of capital punishment, it is maintained that the penalty of death is sanctioned by the Holy Scriptures—that the Jewish law of stern retaliation for crime commands and sanctifies its enforcement. It is moreover contended, that as a question of abstract justice and right, death is a fitting retribution for the guilt of murder and crimes of as deep a dye. It is declared that punishment less fatal, awful and irrevocable, would be ineffectual in fulfilling its object, which is to deter from crime; that the instinctive dread of dissolution and the knowledge that the scaffold, with all its horrors, is the certain, inevitable and tremendous consequence of guilt, operate slowly, silently, but constantly, in repressing those violent passions, that thirst of vengeance, or that lust for gold, which would otherwise lead the unprincipled and the base to extinguish life without provocation or palliation. It is likewise argued, that the example of capital punishment is an appalling and salutary admonition to society; that it is fraught with a directness and power of appeal to the sentiment of fear, which solitary imprisonment is far from possessing;—that there is something about it so inconceivably frightful and utterly irrevocable, that it may be reasonably presumed to exert a potent influence in reforming any but the most callous and case-hardened criminals.

"The opponents of the measure do not lack arguments in reply. They combat the authority of the Bible by saying that the inexorable doom of the Mosaic law is qualified by the mild tenets and humane precepts of Christianity; that a rigid conformity to that law would exact the penalty of retaliation in all cases—"an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth." They contend with infinite plausibility and force, that punishment, to be effectual, must be certain; that public opinion in this country is averse to the enforcement of sanguinary statutes; that as milder punishments are not provided, juries disagree, and culprits escape unwhipped of justice. Thus, say they, the severity of the law defeats its efficiency, and the murderer is at large, because the citizen entertains scruples of conscience in regard to the penalty of death.

"Again, the law is an instrument of reform—not of vengeance. Hanging a man, cuts him off from the chance of reformation, and sends him to his dread account "with all his imperfections on his head." Solitary imprisonment, it is urged, while securely secluding the malefactor from the possibility of outraging the laws, places him in a position where he may reflect upon the awful character of his crime; enables him to commune with his own heart, and gives him opportunity and leisure for contrition. As a punishment it is alleged to be worse than death, for the most hardened culprit, who would have gone to the scaffold as to a banquet and glories in dying game, quail and shrink at the horror of passing life alone in a dungeon, with no other inmate than their guilt-encumbered conscience.

The boasted influence of the gallows, in terrifying and deterring from the perpetration of crime is utterly denied; and its supporters are told to look at the spectacle of a public execution—at the assembled throng—the laugh, the jeer, the scoffs that are freely used to blunt the keen edge of anxious curiosity. They are bidden to remember that this scene, which should be most appalling and afflicting, most impressive in its monition to any degree of guilt not irreclaimable, is embraced by pickpockets and thieves as an admirable opportunity for plying their nefarious trade.

"The right of man to take human life by legal process is questioned by the opponents of capital punishment. They controvert it by declaring, that morally we are not privileged to quench the spark of existence, because we cannot subsequently relume it. To God alone is the power given, and man should respect a principle of whose essence he is ignorant, and which, though he may destroy, he cannot create.

THIEVES, COUNTERFEITERS, &c.—In the last few days there have been no less than half a dozen arrests of persons charged with the above crimes. There is a notorious place about twenty miles distant from this town called Brushcreek, and in that vicinity is a still more noted place called "Smoky Row," which seems to be conspicuous for the number of Jail-birds it furnishes. That region is now well represented in Frankfort, and it is thought the next general Jail delivery will greatly enhance the number.

At present we will only observe that a certain old Jo. Beauchamp is in Greenburg Jail, and is supposed to be the leader and most successful of the Counterfeiters. The apparatus for making spurious coin, as well as quantities of metal and ready made money was found upon him. He is now 72 years old, and has probably labored in his vocation for the last fifty years.

One of his "strickers" says that he sold Dies at \$10 a piece, and that he has disposed of a great many which are now in use in various parts of the country.

Some of the same gang had lots of counterfeit Northern Bank of Kentucky notes. They say a man by the name of — the city of Louisville furnishes them.

Some of the same gang stole a horse from a gentleman in Breckinridge, and another in Larue, besides poisoning three horses for a man in their own neighborhood. Several of the scamps are in Jail, and the more orderly citizens are on the look-out for more of the gang. In a future number we hope to be able to give the particulars.

We are convinced from all we have heard, that these villains have an extensive band of confederates in almost every direction.—Ky. Register.

FINE WATCHES,

SILVER SPOONS AND JEWELRY.

THE subscriber respectfully invites the attention of purchasers of Watches, Silver Ware, Jewelry and Spectacles, to his stock, which will be found, in all respects, as good and as cheap as at any other establishment in the city. Gold and Silver Watches from the most celebrated makers, warranted correct time keepers, and most fashionable patterns, will be sold for cash at a very small advance from manufacturer's prices. Sterling Silver Spoons, Sugar Tongs, Butter Knives, &c. &c., of every variety of pattern and superior finish, as low as goods of equal quality can be bought, and neatly engraved, (four or less letters,) without extra charge. Gold Chains, Gold Pencils and Jewelry, of every description, at low prices.—prices always corresponding with the quality of the articles. Also, Gold and Silver Spectacles manufactured and for sale at wholesale and retail. All in want of this most useful and necessary article will find it greatly to their advantage to call. Spectacles of every description repaired, and new glasses set to old frames to fit any condition of sight. Particular attention paid to repairing all kinds of Watches and Jewelry, and charges moderate.

GEORGE W. PRATT,
76 Chatham-street.

INDEPENDENT POLICE OFFICE,

No. 48 Centre-street, New York.

THE undersigned most respectfully inform the citizens of New York that they have established an office at the above-mentioned place, for the purpose of transacting both Criminal and Civil business. They will devote their undivided attention to the recovery of all kinds of property which has been obtained by False Pretence, Forgery, Burglary, or by any other dishonest means, and are always ready, at a moment's warning, to travel to any part of the United States. They are grateful for the patronage already received, and from their long experience in Police business, feel assured that they will continue to do as they already have done—giving full satisfaction to Banking Institutions, Insurance Companies, Merchants, and Citizens generally.

They will receive communications from any part of the United States or Europe, and will promptly attend to the same in strict confidence and with despatch.

GEORGE REYEA,
WM. B. BARBER,
RANSOM REMAN.

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FITS! FITS!!

IVAN'S VEGETABLE EXTRACT—An infallible remedy for Epileptic Fits or Falling Sickness, Convulsions, &c.—This medicine which is purely vegetable, is the only remedy that has ever been discovered which will positively cure this hitherto invulnerable disease. It is well known, from time immemorial, physicians have pronounced Epileptic Fits incurable. It has baffled all their skill, and the boasted power of all medical men, and consequently thousands have suffered through a miserable existence, and at last yielded up their lives upon the altar of insanity. This is no fiction, as the paternal feelings of innumerable hearts will bear testimony.—And with all deference to the opinions of physicians, the learned and great we say positively, Epilepsy can be cured.—We care not of how long standing, or what are the effects produced by it, it can be cured. The Vegetable Extract is all powerful in curing this dread scourge of the human family—hundreds have been cured, and the certificates of many may be seen at the principal office, 184 Grand street, N. Y. York, where the afflicted are invited to call and have their cases examined, and advice given free of charge. Let those who doubt the efficacy of the Vegetable Extract, or who think their case is hopeless, let such call upon the following persons, who have either been cured or are now using the medicine.

Mrs. Jane Bennett, whose son was afflicted for eight or nine years with Epileptic Fits, was cured by using the Vegetable Extract—call and see her at 171 Grand st.

Mr. Jacob Peaty, who was afflicted for four years with Epileptic Fits, was cured by using the Vegetable Extract; call and see him at 174 Delancy street. Mrs. Eleanor W. Kief was afflicted for twenty years with Epileptic Fits, and was cured by using the Vegetable Extract; call and see her at Yorkville. Mr. Wm. H. Parsells, who has been afflicted for twenty-three years with Epileptic Fits, is now using the Vegetable Extract; call and see him at 119 Broome street. And numerous others may be called on if desired.

P. S. The Extract together with the necessary Medicine, with full directions, are carefully packed in boxes for transportation. Prices \$9, \$17 and \$24. Single bottle with necessary medicines, \$2.

Ivan's Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills, for removing all morbid and corrupt humors, and purifying the blood. Price 25 cents per box.

DRS. IVANS & HART, Proprietors,
Principal Office 134 Grand st., N. York.

GEORGE F. NESBITT, STATIONER, Cor. of Wall and Water-sts. NEW-YORK.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

FOOLSCAP PAPER, \$1.50 to \$5.00 per ream.
LETTER PAPER, \$1.50 to \$5.00 per ream.
PACKET POST, \$2.50 to \$3.00 per ream.
FRENCH LETTER PAPER, \$2.00 to \$5.00.
IMITATION FRENCH LETTER PAPER.
OTHER PAPERS of every description.
COPYING PRESSES, large assortment.
STEEL PENS, the greatest variety in the city.
GOLD PENS of every manufacture.
INKSTANDS, INK, BLACK SAND, CUTTLERY, SEALING WAX, WAFERS, &c.
COMMERCIAL and LAW BLANKS, a full supply.
JOB PRINTING in every variety.

PREMIUM BOOTS.

FINE FRENCH BOOTS FOR \$3 50.
City made, and for style and durability, they are equal to those sold in other stores for \$4. Fine French Premium Imperial Dress Boots for \$4 50, equal to those now in other stores for \$6 or \$7, at Young & Jones' French Boot and Shoe Manufactory, one of the most fashionable establishments in this city. Our Boots having been judged in the late Fair at Niblo's, are said to be the best Boots for the price ever sold in this country. Also, a superior new style French Dancing Gaiters and Overshoes, constantly on hand.

4 Ann-street, near Broadway, N. Y.

RED OR GREY HAIR.

IT IS PERHAPS A COMMENDABLE DECEPTION to give a beautiful color to the hair, if Nature has not done so—or hide premature grey curls and locks. Some prefer a jet black, others a glossy auburn. In either case the "Italian Hair Dye" will accomplish this without even soiling the skin. It is used by hundreds of our fashionables with approbation. Prepared and sold by A. SANDS & CO., Chemists, 273 Broadway, corner Chamber st. Sold also at 79 Fulton street, and 77 East Broadway. Price 50 cents. feb 14

THE LANCET, FOR 1846.

The American Publishers of the LONDON LANCET are enabled to announce to their numerous Subscribers and the Public a more definite Prospectus of the Contents of the forthcoming Volumes than has been hitherto given. The February and March Numbers will contain the

REMAINING LECTURES OF MR. LISTON'S COURSE ON OPERATIVE SURGERY, AND DISEASES AND ACCIDENTS REQUIRING OPERATIONS.

THE SUBJECTS TREATED ARE—

Lithotomy in the Male. Diseases of the Female Genital and Urinary Organs. Ligature of Iliac, Femoral Arteries, Saphena Vein. Bursal Tumours. Amputation of the Toes, Foot, Leg, Thigh. Concluding Remarks.

This valuable course will be immediately followed by another, delivered by the same distinguished Surgeon, on

DISEASES OF THE URINARY ORGANS.

In our March Number

WILL BE COMMENCED A SERIES OF FIVE LECTURES,
ILLUSTRATED BY ENGRAVINGS,

ON

FRACTURES AND DISLOCATIONS,

BY DR. GEORGE O. JARVIS,

SURGEON TO THE FREE-STONE QUARRY, PORTLAND, CONNECTICUT, UNITED STATES,

In which Lectures will be explained, new modes of treating these injuries, founded on Anatomy, Physiology, and the Laws of Mechanics.

The course was delivered at the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, Charing-cross, London, in November last.

Arrangements are also in progress, with every prospect of their successful completion, for the publication of

A COURSE OF LECTURES,

BY ONE OF THE FIRST PHILOSOPHERS OF EUROPE,

ON PHYSICS,

OR NATURAL PHILOSOPHY,

ILLUSTRATED BY UPWARDS OF

ONE THOUSAND ENGRAVINGS.

And a great variety of other original matter, of much scientific professional interest.

The Yearly Subscription Price of THE LANCET is Five Dollars. Those Remitting Eight Dollars will be entitled to the Vols. for 1845, in addition to the present year.

CHOICE BOOKS RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

MODERN COOKERY, IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

ILLUSTRATED WITH NUMEROUS ENGRAVINGS.

Price \$1—bound.

The above work has already run through several editions, both here and in London. Unlike many books on this department of domestic economy, it will be found practical in every one of its pages. Every receipt herein given has been tested with the most minute exactness, and there are hints, observations and advice on household economy, that none can take up without interest and profit.

A TREATISE ON

DISEASES OF THE SEXUAL ORGANS.

BY EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D.

Price \$1—bound.

The time is gone by wherein punctilious or mawkish sentiment would dictate it to be little less than criminal to examine our own nature and physiological condition. In the department of which the above work treats will be found matter, not only of great value to the practitioner, but of still greater to the enquiring private citizen. The language is plain and cleared of technical obscurity, and we have already testimony from various quarters, that there is advice and direction contained in it that has proved of the utmost service to the non-medical reader. It is the best, as it is the plainest treatise on sexual diseases that has ever been published.

A BOOK KNOWN, BUT KNOWN TO FAME.

OLD SAINT PAUL'S,

A TALE OF

THE FIRE AND THE PLAGUE.

By WILLIAM HARRISON AINSWORTH.—With numerous Illustrations.

Price 50 Cents.

This graphic and forcibly written book, confessedly the happiest from the above gifted author's pen, is now presented for the first time, without interpolation or abridgment. Hitherto, the work has been done much injustice; in the present edition the public will find a fac simile of the London copy, including the whole of the descriptive engravings, which add so much to its beauty and illustrate so well its many scenes. Those who choose can now secure a perfect copy, but the edition cannot last long.

JACK MALCOLM'S LOG,

OR SKETCHES OF ADVENTURE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Price, 25 Cents.

This romantic and exciting Story is adapted from the celebrated historical fiction, "Vie et Adventures de Jean Davys" by Alexander Dumas, Lord Byron, Sir Robert Peel, Cruel Ali Facha of Janina, and other well known characters figure prominently. Indeed it is one of the best novels in existence.

BURGESS, STRINGER & CO.,

222 Broadway, cor. Ann street.

WINDOW SHADE DEPOT, No. 7 SPRUCE STREET. ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

THE subscribers having fitted up a splendid *Show Room* for the accommodation of their customers, and having also made arrangements with one of the most celebrated *Houses in Paris*, they will be receiving by every Packet some of the *choicest designs*, and will therefore be enabled to supply their customers with Shades of every pattern, kind or size.

Amongst which may be found some rich *Views on the Rhine, in Switzerland*,—correct copies of some of the most celebrated *Ancient and Modern Cathedrals in Europe*, besides a variety of beautiful *Scripture Pictures*, *Abbeys and Gothic*, of every kind,—*Landscapes* in any quantity, from the light and airy *Moravian* floating luxuriously along the quiet ripples of a romantic lake to the sombre, yet fantastic *Lombardian*, reposing among the ruins of gray stone and fallen tower.

All our *Shades* are painted with the best of oil colors, and we warrant them to wash and not to curl or crack. Every *Shade* bought of us, and not *unseeing* the recommendation, will be cheerfully exchanged.

We have taken great pains in selecting *New Designs*, for the express purpose of accommodating our retail customers, and they will not only have a choice stock to select from but save at least 50 per cent. Our facility for executing orders are not to be surpassed. Persons by choosing their own views can have them copied correctly.

SIGNS, BANNERS AND INTERIOR DECORATIONS, done in a manner not to be surpassed. Trimmings of all kinds. *Shades* exhibited with the greatest pleasure.

Show Room 60 feet deep by 25 wide, ample space to accommodate at least 50 customers at one time. Store open at sunrise and closed at sunset.

BARTOL & DE MAUNY,

Manufacturers and Importers,

Feb 17 No 7 Spruce st., four doors from Nassau.

192 BROADWAY,

CORNER OF JOHN ST.

TO THOSE WHO SHAVE THEMSELVES.
THE celebrity of "Ring's Verbena Cream" throughout the United States has never been approached by any other Shaving Soap. It is firmly believed, nay, indeed, it is universally admitted, that no article hitherto discovered possesses the penetrating, softening effect on the roughest beard, that the genuine Verbena Cream does.

Beware of imitations, and observe the written signature, under the directions for use, of "C. H. Ring." Prepared, and for sale wholesale, retail and for exportation, by

C. H. RING, Druggist,

192 Broadway, cor. John st.

Successor of Dr. Wm. H. Milnor's.

N. B.—Ring's Cough Candy and Elixir of Life, for sale as above.

Feb 7 3m

J. NO. F. THOMAS, CORK LEG MAKER &c., No. 472 Water street, corner of PIKE street, New York, continues to Manufacture.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS

On a plan the most correct and least complicated, having, through necessity, invented, made and worn an Artificial Leg for 35 years, and been a manufacturer for thirty years, feels confident of giving satisfaction to all who call on him for LEGS, HANDS, ARMS, or the COMMON WOODEN LEG.

The Artificial Limb possesses the following properties, viz:

1. A shape exactly like the remaining limb.
2. A capacity to be dressed exactly like it.
3. A mode of adaptation to the stump, easy, safe and accommodating, having no bearing on the end.

Feb 13 1 y

MOST EFFECTIVE GENERAL REMEDY.

AMONG the various popular Medicines of the day, for sterling, standard and substantial virtues, none stands higher than Dr. Wood's Sarsaparilla and Wild Cherry Bitters, a peculiar felicitous combination of those excellent remedies which its title implies. There is no better medicine for Impurities of the Blood, Nervous Irritation, Impaired Digestion, Chronic Headache, Bilious Complaints, Flatulencies, Rheumatism, Eruptions, Scrofula, Cancer, etc. etc., can be either desired or found. It operates with great certainty and facility in the cure of these complaints, and a general restorative of the system to health. Invalids, Physicians and others having occasion for a tonic or aperient, in every case where either Sarsaparilla or Wild Cherry are desired, can do no better than give this standard preparation a trial, and the proprietor fully believes that it cannot possibly fail of giving satisfaction. Sold wholesale and retail, by

WYATT & KETCHAM,

121 Fulton street, N. Y.

RESUSCITATOR OF LIFE!—RING'S ELIXIR

OF LIFE has rescued hundreds from the brink of the grave, who despaired of life. One will say I want a bottle of your Elixir of Life, though I've no hope of recovery from the weak state I am in now, from laboring under a lingering consumption for nearly five years. Others will say, I've been reduced to a perfect skeleton from the rheumatism which I've endured for many long years. Miraculous to say, those very individuals have come in person and soundly the praises of Ring's genuine Elixir of Life, (the only known human resuscitator,) with a healthy glow of the countenance and a robust state of health. All who are languid from consumption, rheumatism, dyspepsia, fits, St. Vitus's dance, erysipelas, or any disease that has enervated or prostrated the constitution, are earnestly invited to try this wonderful medicine. Prepared and sold at 192 BROADWAY, corner of John street.

Feb 7 3m

WANTED.—A few active young men to go South and West. Also, some for the New England States, to act as agents for the sale of new and popular works. \$300 per annum profit over and above their expenses will be insured them, with an opportunity of clearing \$1000 per year or more, if they are active. Some men now in our employ will no doubt make over \$1000 per year clear of all expenses, and there are chances for others to do the same. Each man will have his district; and it will be necessary for them to have at least from \$25 to \$50, to obtain a good footing out; no one need apply unless he has that amount, for it is our object to get them started in such a manner as will be of benefit to them. Apply to

S. FRENCH, Publishing Hall,

233 Broadway, up stairs, (sign of the Flag.)

All Letters, post paid, will meet with prompt attention.

TOOTHACHE CURED IN ONE MINUTE BY THE USE OF THE CLOVE ANODYNE.



This is an excellent article and will cure the most violent TOOTHACHE, or pain in the gums in ONE MINUTE. The CLOVE ANODYNE is not unpleasant to the taste or injurious to the teeth, and will PERMANENTLY cure any tooth to which it may be applied.

Price 25 cents. For sale by A. B. SANDS & CO., Chemists and Druggists, 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers st.; 79 Fulton st. and 77 East Broadway; and by Druggists generally throughout the Union.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER

DER SAFE.—The high reputation that these non-pareil Safes had acquired at the burning of the Tribune Buildings in February last, and other previous trials, has been fully sustained in the late great conflagration in New-York, on the 14th July, 1845.

And the perfect security afforded by Wilder's Salamander in this unlooked for event, has been realized and acknowledged. To copy all the certificates had on this occasion, would make this advertisement too lengthy, but they can be seen at my store, together with some of the safes, which preserved the books and papers in the great fire, as also the Tribune Safe.

The genuine Wilder's Salamander Safe can only be had of the subscriber, warranted free from mould, (an objection to the first made by Wilder.) All secured by good thief-detecting locks. Persons ordering safes can have their interior arranged suitable to their books and papers, by applying or addressing the subscriber at his Iron Safe Warehouse, 139 WATER street, corner of Depyster, New-York.

SILAS C. HERRING.

N. B.—Second hand Safes for sale very low.

Feb 6m

HOUSE PROTECTOR.



Guns, Pistols, Rifles,

GUN MATERIALS.—Sporting articles of every description. For sale on the most accommodating terms by

A. W. SPIES & Co., 218 Pearl st.,

Importer of HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

DR. SALMON'S REMEDY

For disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Kidneys, accompanied with indigestion, loss of appetite, headache, bilious attacks, giddiness, palpitation, languor, low spirits, loss of strength, pains in the back, side, and lower part of the chest, habitual constiveness, worms, and other distressing symptoms. This celebrated medicine has met with extraordinary success in private practice, and is prized so highly by all who have taken it, that the proprietor has been induced to introduce it to the public generally. He assures any sufferer from the above complaints, that it is, as he professes to be, a perfect cure, invigorating the system, restoring appetite, health, color and strength, even to the most debilitated. This remedy contains no mercury, nor any preparation of it, and does not prevent the closest attention to business. The most satisfactory references given if required.

CHARLES H. RING,

192 Broadway, cor. of John street,

Feb 21

Sole agent for New York.



In cases of Gout, Rheumatism, Swellings of all kinds, Dislocations, Fractured bones, bruises Cuts, Contusions, attended with pain and inflammation, Poisonous Bites and Stings, Burns, Scalds, Chilblains, Corns, Bunions, and Wounds of all kinds, it affords an immediate and permanent relief. It is perhaps the only article that can be depended upon in the cure of those PAINS in the BACK and SIDE generally produced by taking colds after violent exertion and overheating.

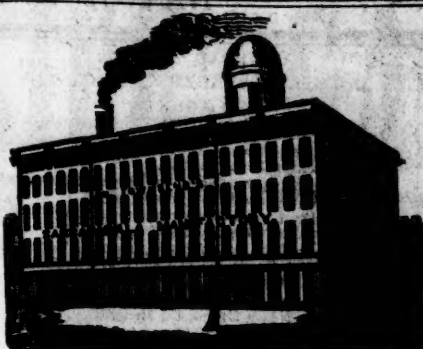
For Glandular Tumors, Lumbago, Erysipelas, Tetters, or Ringworm, Salt Rheum, Pimples, and all kinds of Eruptions of the skin, Old Sores and Ulcers, Fever Sores, Weakness and Complaints of the Urinary Organs, Floor Aloes, it is a most excellent remedy.—For Fever and Ague, Ague in the Breast and Face, Cramp in the Stomach, Bowel Complaint, Headache and Toothache, it acts like a charm. But above all, in the cure of Tendinous and Capsular injuries, Sprains and Wounds of every description, it shows in a most astonishing manner its magical powers.

This is to certify that several of my friends have used Bartine's Embrocation for rheumatic affections, sprains, &c., and they have experienced great benefits therefrom, and some of them a final cure. I can earnestly recommend it, having witnessed its effects, and have no doubt if the directions are followed as expressed upon each vial, but that it will give it general satisfaction to all who use it. It is a medicine that no family should be without, as a remedy for the many evils that flesh is heir to. J. SHERMAN BROWNELL,

Register City and County of New-York.

New York, Jan. 25th, 1845.

Feb 14



DR. TOWNSEND'S

COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

This Sarsaparilla is six times cheaper, being put up in quart bottles, and is warranted superior to any in the market. The following certificates will give some idea of its value—

It invariably cures indigestion and dyspepsia, general and nervous debility, the liver complaint, inflammation in the kidneys, and all those obstructions which females are liable to.

DYSPEPSIA—DYSPEPSIA—DYSPEPSIA.—The following testimony must convince every intelligent man that the dyspepsia is easily cured. We have hundreds of others of the same character.

BANK DEPARTMENT, Albany, May 10, 1844.

Dr. Townsend—Sir, I have been afflicted several years with dyspepsia in its worst forms, attended with soreness of stomach, loss of appetite, extreme heartburn, and a general aversion to all kinds of food, and for weeks, (what I could eat,) I have been unable to retain but a small portion on my stomach. I tried the usual remedies, but they had but little or no effect in removing the complaint. I was induced about two months since, to try your Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I must say with but little confidence; but after using nearly two bottles, I find my appetite restored, and the heartburn entirely removed; and would earnestly recommend the use of it to those who have been afflicted as I have been. Yours, &c.

W. W. VAN ZANDT.

Dr. Townsend—Sir, I have been distressed with the dyspepsia for several years, which originated whilst residing in the West, from having my constitution impaired by the western fever, and probably by taking injudicious quantities of medicine. My appetite was very poor, and my food did not properly digest—occasioning weakness and general debility throughout my whole system. I tried a great number of medicines to remedy it, among others, both Sands' and Bristol's Sarsaparilla, but they all failed to effect a cure. Knowing of some cases where your Sarsaparilla had been very beneficial, I resolved to try a bottle, and deriving benefit therefrom, I continued until I had taken half a dozen bottles, and I am happy to inform you that my health is now restored.

To those afflicted similarly to myself, I would cheerfully recommend your Extract of Sarsaparilla.

Yours,

H. D. CURRAN,

Coal Agent, 184 Market-st.

SCROFULA, CANCERS, ERYSIPELAS, ULCERS.

We would now call attention to the following cases of different character, which we believe will convince the most sceptical of the superior virtues of the Extract—

Dr. Townsend—Dear Sir, It is with great pleasure and gratitude that I find myself able to announce to you that the tumor, (which was called a cancer,) I had on my face, is entirely well. You remember when I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, it was very bad, and that my blood was very much out of order, and system inflamed. After using a bottle or two, my countenance regained its natural color, but I had little faith that it could cure the tumor; but your confidence was so great, I was induced to continue using it, and I am glad that I took your advice. This cancer has been growing on my face for some years. Two years since, professor Marsh of the Albany Medical College, operated on it two or three times, and laid it open to the jaw bone, but it did not stop. I consulted numbers of medical men, and tried a great many remedies, but failed to effect a cure; indeed, I was told by physicians of high standing that there was no cure for it—but your pleasant medicine, through the kindness of a kind Providence, has effected one, for which I am very thankful, and hope this statement will induce others to avail themselves of your remedy, believing, if they give it a proper trial, they must be benefited by it.

JOHN MCGOWN.

Albany, February 7th, 1845.

I am acquainted with Mr. McGown, and know that for several years he had a very bad face. From the character of the gentleman, I have every reason to believe the above statement to be true.

STEPHEN WILKINS,

Pastor South pearl street Baptist Church.

Dr. Townsend—Dear sir, feeling thankful for the immense benefit I have derived from using your Sarsaparilla, I am willing that you should make my case known to the public. About two years ago I was taken with a breaking out of bad ulcers and filthy sores, which covered the most part of my body—my legs were one complete mass of corruption, it got into my eyes and ears, and made me nearly blind and deaf. Several physicians gave me up as incurable. I read one of your advertisements and purchased two bottles of your Sarsaparilla. This is not four weeks ago, and incredible as it may appear, my ulcers and sores have disappeared—my eyes are well, and I can hear as usual. What I have written conveys but faint idea of my troubles and loathsome situation, for I could scarce sleep, and what I ate I almost invariably vomited up. If any do not believe this, let them call on me and satisfy themselves. I have many scars about me. I was likewise reduced to almost a skeleton and am now fast regaining my health.

CHARLES EDWARDS,

New York, Aug. 2. 129 Washington st.

The astonishing cures that this medicine has performed in cases of chronic Rheumatism, are indeed wonderful.

Dr. Townsend—I was attacked with a distressing pain in my hip joint, so bad that I could not walk without crutches; and much of the time I was obliged to keep my bed. I tried several remedies, but they did not relieve me. I then called on one of our first physicians—he did not help me. I heard of your Sarsaparilla, and obtained a bottle, and in a few days it entirely cured me, and I am as well now as ever.

ASHBELL WALKER,

Albany, Jan. 2, 1845.

Principal Depot, 134 Fulton st., N. Y. 105 South Pearl st. Albany, and by Druggists generally. Feb 1 y

TO LANDLORDS—HOUSE WANTED.—A handsome well finished house is wanted on the 6th avenue, in the neighborhood of 13th street, the rent of which will not be over \$400. Apply at the office of National Police Gazette, 27 Centre st.

CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC RINGS AND MAGNETIC FLUID.

THIS remarkable discovery comprises an entirely new and novel application of the mysterious power of Galvanism, as a remedial agent. The GALVANIC RINGS in connection with the MAGNETIC FLUID, have been used with entire success in all cases of EMBRUTISM, acute or chronic, applying to the head, face or limbs; Gout, the Rheumatism, Toothache, Brachialgia, Vertigo, nervous or sick Headache, Indigestion, Paralysis, Palsy, Epilepsy, Fits, Cramps, palpitation of the Heart, Apoplexy, stiffness of Joints, Spinal Complaints, Lumbago, Neuralgia, nervous Tremors, diarrhoea of the Head, pains in the Chest and Side, general Debility, deficiency of nervous and physical energy, and all nervous disorders. In cases of Dyspepsia, which is simply a nervous derangement of the digestive organs, they have been found equally successful. The Rings are of different prices, being made of all sizes, and of various ornamental patterns, and can be worn by the most delicate female without the slightest inconvenience.

THE GALVANIC BELTS, BANDS, BRACE

LETS, &c. &c.

Are modifications of the invention, and are recommended in more chronic cases of disease, where the Rings do not possess sufficient intensity or power. They are adapted to the waist, arms, wrists, ankles, chest, or any part of the body with perfect ease. Any Galvanic power that is required may thus be obtained, and no complaint which the mysterious agent of Galvanism can effect, will fail to be permanently relieved.

CHRISTIE'S MAGNETIC FLUID

is used in connection with the Rings and their modifications. This composition has been pronounced by the French Chemists, to be one of the most valuable discoveries of modern science. It is believed to possess the remarkable power of rendering the nerves sensitive to Galvanic action, by this means causing a concentration of the influence at the seat of disease, and thus giving rapid and permanent relief.

CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC STRENGTHENING PLASTERS.

These articles form an important addition to the Galvanic Rings, acting upon the same principle, but having the advantage of more local application. As an effectual means for strengthening the system when debilitated by disease or other causes; as a certain aid in constitutional weakness; as a preventive for colds and in all affections of the chest generally, the GALVANIC STRENGTHENING PLASTERS will be found of great and permanent advantage.

We refer our readers to the numerous

HOME CERTIFICATES.

Published by the Doctor, in the Sun, Times, Mirror, Tribune, and other papers.

These testimonials, all of which are from the most respectable sources, have been selected from several hundred of a similar character, which have been procured during the short time the discovery has been before the American public.

D. C. MOREHEAD,

General Agent for the United States, and only Agent for the City of New York.

134 Fulton street, Sun Buildings.

The following are Dr. CHRISTIE'S exclusive Agents in the within-named cities. All articles obtained from other persons in these places are worthless counterfeits. New York, D. C. MOREHEAD, 134 Fulton Street; Albany, J. N. CUTLER, 44 State Street; Boston, MRS. E. KIDDER, 100 Court Street; Philadelphia, E. F. KIRBY & Co., 68 South Fourth Street; Baltimore, SAMUEL HANCE, 106 Baltimore Street, and corner of Charles and Pratt Streets; Washington, O. FISH & Co., Brown's Hotel; Richmond, DUVAL & PUGHALL; Lowell, KIDDER & WALKER, cor. of Merimack and John Streets; Worcester, M. B. GREEN & Co.

Feb 1 y

RING'S CANDY, FOR COUGHS, COLDS,

ASTHMAS, CROUPS, and all diseases of the lungs. This Vegetable Cough Candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations. It is prepared and sold by

CHARLES H. RING, Druggist,

192 Broadway, cor. of John street,

Successor to W. H. Milnor.

Feb 7 3m

BEAR'S OIL,

HIGHLY SCENTED AND PURE, FOR THE HAIR.

Of all preparations for the HAIR or WHISKERS, nothing equals the Oil prepared from BEAR'S GREASE. In most instances it RESTORES THE HAIR TO THE BALD, and will effectually prevent it from falling off in any event. It was long noted by such eminent physicians and chemists as SIR HUMPHREY DAVY and SIR HENRY HALFORD, that pure Bear's Grease, properly prepared, was the best thing ever discovered for the preservation of the hair, and restoring it when bald. MESSRS. A. B. SANDS & CO. have spared no expense in getting the genuine Bear's Grease from Canada and elsewhere, and have prepared it in such a manner that the Oil, combined with its high perfume, renders it indispensable for the toilet and dressing room of all.

Sold by A. B. SANDS & CO., 273 Broadway, Granite Buildings, cor. of Chambers st. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, 79 Fulton st. and 77 East Broadway; and the Druggists generally throughout the United States. Price 50 cents large and 25 cents small bottles. Feb 14

ROMAN EYE BALSAM,

FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES.

This Balsam is a prescription of one of the most celebrated Oculists—has been a long time in use, and is confidently recommended to the public as the best and most successful salve ever used for inflammatory diseases of the eye. In cases where the eyelids are inflamed, or the ball of the eye thickly covered with blood, it acts almost like magic, and removes all appearance of disease after two or three applications.

In dimness of sight caused by fixed attention to minute objects, or by long exposure to a strong light, and in the weakness or partial loss of sight from sickness or old age, it is a sure restorer, and should be used by all who find their eye-sight failing without any apparent disease. This Balsam has restored sight in many instances where almost total blindness, caused by excessive inflammation, has existed for eight years. Inflammation and soreness caused by blows, contusions, or wounds on the eye, or by extraneous bodies or irritating nature introduced under the eyelids, is very soon removed by the application of the Balsam. One trial will convince the most incredulous of its astonishing efficacy. Put up in jars with full directions for use. Price 25 cents. Prepared and sold by A. B. SANDS & CO., wholesale and retail Chemists and Druggists, 273 Broadway, corner Chambers street, (Granite Building,) and 79 Fulton street; 77 East Broadway. And sold also by all respectable Druggists in the United States. Feb 14

THE ABORTIONISTS STILL AT WORK!—The body of a dead infant, in a state of nudity, was found under the stoop of No. 66 McDugal street on Sunday evening.

This wretched innocent was doubtless the new born offspring of one of Restell's victims. How long are these things to last?

PUBLIC PRINTING.—The public printing of this State is hereafter to be given out by contract to the lowest bidder. This will save thousands to the people.

COST TO PROCURE TIRRELL.—The two Boston officers who were sent to bring Tirrell from New Orleans to Boston, have been paid at the rate of \$4 per day. They charged \$5.

SABBATH.—The Supreme Court of New Jersey adjourned a case over till Monday, in consequence of one of the jurors refusing to serve on the Sabbath day, (Saturday.) He was a Seventh Day Baptist.

COURT OF ERRORS.—This court assembles in this city on the second of May next.

PENNSYLVANIA JUDGES.—The associate Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Erie county, Pennsylvania, receive \$120 a year for their services. Poor pay, indeed, but the law expounded may be poor too.

THE STREETS.—As the snow is about leaving our streets, they will be left in a perfectly horrible condition, and the energies of the Police Department, who have the control of the streets, in connection with the superintendents, should be exercised with promptness. The streets, during the snow, have become the receptacle of all the coal ashes and filth of the city, and rarely will such a city be seen in a few days, unless the public's humble servants are wide awake.—Look out, gentlemen, the April election is coming.

AN ENVIABLE CONDITION.—The late grand jury of Adams county, Pa., had not a single case before it, and there was not a single prisoner in the county jail. The Gettysburg Sentinel says, the county owes not one dollar of debt, and there are above three thousand dollars in cash on hand, and above five thousand in outstanding taxes!

RAPE.—A man named John Hutchinson was committed for trial at Mobile on the 25th inst., on the charge of committing a rape on Mrs. Mahala A. Smith, at Spring Hill, near that place.

ANOTHER MURDERER ARRESTED.—The steamboat Yazoo yesterday brought down Alonzo Pennington, who is charged with having killed Edward Davis, in May last, in Christian county, Ky. Pennington was caught in the parish of Ouachita, and is confined in the Second Municipal Calaboose. Gov. O'Leary, of Kentucky, it will be remembered offered a reward of \$1000 for the arrest of this man.

CRIME IN BOSTON.—One of the editors of the Christian Herald, who has resided in Boston during the past year, says, in that city there are three theatres, two hundred gambling establishments, no less than six hundred houses of ill fame, and two thousand places where intoxicating drinks are sold!

THE LAST THEFT.—On Friday night last, some wretch stole a thermometer from Prentice, of the Louisville Journal. He says he hopes the devil will catch the thief, and keep him in a temperature of 212° Fahrenheit, until he feels very sorry for his petty villainy.

ARREST FOR RECEIVING STOLEN PROPERTY.—A person named Francis Armand, the proprietor of a porter house, No. 151 Washington street, was arrested last evening on a charge of being the receiver of a gold watch and chain, worth \$236, stolen from Mr. Nesbit of 11 Cedar street, in the month of June last, and which Armand purchased from a negro for the sum of \$25. Armand was held to answer for the offence.

PICKPOCKETS AT CHURCH.—Mr. John May, while attending Mr. Bellamy's church, in Stanton street, on Monday evening last, was relieved by some of the *Chivalier d'Industrie*, of his wallet, containing a promissory note for \$50, a due bill for \$20, and \$108 in bank notes of different denominations.

MYSTERIOUS.—Some workmen engaged in excavating a lot on the 1st Avenue, near 14th street, exhumed the skeleton of a female, covered with but a few inches of earth, which had probably been lying in that locality some years. The flesh, hair and clothing were entirely decayed, and the body was placed in a very remarkable manner. The limbs at the knees and hips, and also the elbows were bent at acute angles, and the general appearance of the bones gave evidence of some hasty interment. After so long a lapse of time, it would, perhaps be impossible to form any correct idea of the manner in which the bones were buried, or who the unfortunate individual could have been.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—The *Louisville Journal* gives the details of a horrid murder committed at Russellville, by two men, John G. Long and R. G. Wade, on an unfortunate victim, named Oliver Norris. It seems that Norris was on the point of leaving the place, when he was met in the street by these two murderers. They first demanded of him his arms, and then deliberately murdered him, one beating him on the head with a bludgeon, the other shooting him down with a pistol. This assassination springs out of the frightful system of lynching. It is stated that the murdered Norris, under the terror of threats of being lynched, had named these two men, in order to escape himself. They, in revenge, attacked and murdered him, as above related.

AT 132 NASSAU STREET,
THE PATENTED TRUSSES, ABDOMINAL
SUPPORTERS, SUSPENSORY BANDAGES,
&c. &c.—All of which articles are approved of by the
Faculty, and sold on the most reasonable terms. m7

GENERAL AGENTS.

BURGESSE, STRINGER & Co., New-York.
SUB AGENTS.

John & Taylor, No. 2 Astor House.
Wm. Graham, Tribune Buildings.
George Dexter, 20 Ann street.
Wm. Strong's News-Office, 95 Nassau street.
Miles, front of the Lower Post Office.
Britton's Exchange, 3d door below William.
Palmer, 261, and Murphy, 384 Pearl street.
Franklin, Chatham Hall, next to theatre.
Kelly's News Depot, cor Orange and Chatham.
Robert's News-Office, 343 Grand street.
Lockwood, cor. Broadway and Grand street.
Townsend's News-Office, 451 Broadway.
Bigger's News-Office, 70 Canal street.
Sheppard's News-Office, 321 Broadway.
J. C. Fulson's News-Office, 40 Fulton street.
W. A. Spies' News-Office, 48 Nassau street.
E. Kitter's News-Office, 263 Houston street.
Mathews, saloon, adjoining Bowery Theatre.
J. Axford, 168, and Burnett, Jr. Bowery.
P. Read, 306 Hudson street.
Brooklyn.—H. Green, 691 Fulton street.
M'Nevin's News-Office, 158 Fulton st.
Bennett's News-Office, 57 Atlantic st.
Philadelphia.—Zeiber & Co., Ledger Buildings.
Colon & Adriaens, Arcade.
G. Gibson, corner Dock and 3d.
" " 6th above Chesnut.
" " Front of National Theatre.
T. B. Peterson, 98 Chesnut street.
H. B. Pearson, Southwark News
Depot, cor. Mead Alley and 2d st.
Baltimore and Washington.—Taylor, Wild & Co.
Boston.—Redding & Co. and Hotchkiss & Co.
Dwight Ruggles, Washington street.
Wiley & Co., State street.
Lowell.—John Davis.
Providence.—J. S. H. Rowe.
Newport.—W. D. Callahan.
New Haven.—T. H. Pouse.
W. & E. Dounes.
Hartford.—Peter Cook.
Norwich.—Stafford & Park.
Trenton.—J. Rawnley.
N Brunswick.—W. Solomon.
Paterson.—Milton Sears.
Newark.—D. Smith.
D. Tichnor.
L. S. Agens.
Hudson.—George Clara.
Catskill.—J. Van Gordan.
Newburgh.—S. Hoyt.
Albany.—George Jonas.
Troy.—Levi Willard.
A. Smith.
Saratoga.—A. Mundell.
Utica.—G. N. Beasley.
Syracuse.—Mr. Robertson.
Schenectady.—Mr. Russell.
Rochester.—D. M. Dewey.
Auburn.—J. C. Derby.
Buffalo.—A. Burke.
T. S. Hawkes.
Cleveland.—M. C. Young.
Detroit.—C. Morse. (Jove.
Chicago.—A. H. & C. Burley.
Lancaster.—J. Gish.
Harrisburg.—D. Robinson.
Pittsburg.—J. Cook.
Richmond.
Nash & Woodhouse.
Norfolk.—R. C. Barclay.
Charleston.—A. Head.
Mobile.—M. Boulemet.
St. Louis.—E. K. Woodward.
Louisville.—Noble & Deane.
Cincinnati.—
Robinson & Jones.
N. Orleans.—J. C. Morgan.
Quebec.—Carey & Co.
Montreal.—
R. D. C. Chalmers.
Toronto.—H. Schobie.

\$50 REWARD.

Stolen on 11th Sept., from 294 Madison street, a small lady's gold patent lever watch, No. 129235; maker, G. R. Bously, of Liverpool; gold dial, ornamented with a lady and dog surrounded with a wreath in raised work. The cases are engine turned, chased on the edge, and the ring for the chain is likewise chased. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the article, on application to 294 Madison street or at this office.

A. G. BAGLEY'S CELEBRATED IMPROVED A. EVER-POINTED GOLD PEN.—This Pen received the highest premium at the last Fair of the American Institute, and has been pronounced by the first Teachers of Penmanship in the country, to be infinitely superior to any Gold Pen ever before introduced to the American public. The lasting properties of this Pen, are undoubted, owing to the total absence of corrosibility from any of the inks in use, and the peculiar shape of the nibs, (which was first introduced by Bagley) makes it more pleasant to use, renders it less liable to damage, more easy to repair, and prevents the necessity of the great care that other articles of the kind require. Manufacturing, 189 Broadway, New York.

\$10 REWARD—STOLEN, ON SUNDAY evening, March 8, 1846, from the Hall of house No. 126 Eleventh street, two overcoats, one a golden mixed tweed, with silk lining throughout; the other black beaver cloth, with plaid linings and black horn buttons. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked, if the coats are returned to No. 46 Front street. If the person who took the coat is not willing to avail himself of the above offer, he is requested to enclose, through the Post Office, the papers found in the pockets, they being of no use to any one but the owner. m14

\$5 REWARD—LOST, ON THE EVENING OF the 2nd of March, instant, in Wall street, near the corner of New street, a bundle of papers, consisting of Merchants' letters and accounts, with some law papers, of no value to any one but the owner. The above reward will be paid to any person who will return the same to John Howland, Attorney at Law, No. 1 New street. m14

\$25 REWARD—LOST, A DIAMOND CLUS-ter breast pin, in going down Washington Place to Wooster street, down Wooster to Fourth street, up Fourth street to Thompson, down Thompson street to Bleeker, up Bleeker to Broadway. The finder will be rewarded by bringing the same to this office, or to the office of the New York Hotel. m14

\$30 REWARD—LOST OR STOLEN ON SUN-day night, the 8th inst., in or near the Baptist Church in Stanton street near Cerille, a purple pocket book, containing \$108 in bank bills, a note for \$50, drawn by Saver & Brother, in favor of John May; a due bill for \$20, drawn by S. Shafer, in favor of John May; two 10's Greenback Bank; six 5's Butcher's & Drovers' Bank; one 20 Oliver Lee Bank, the balance in fives on the Honorable Bank, except two ones. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving the same at this office or at 45 Orchard street, or at 263 Grand street, New York. m14

A. R. THOMPSON,
WATCH MAKER, JEWELER, AND DEALER IN
DIAMONDS.
309 1/2 Broadway.

Sells Watches and Jewelry cheaper than any other House in the city. Gold Watches from \$15 to \$100 each. Silver do. from \$5 to \$40. All watches warranted to keep good time, or the money returned. All kinds of Watches and Jewelry made to order at short notice. Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Music Boxes repaired and warranted lower than can be done in the city.

N. B. Second Hand Watches and Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange, or bought for cash.
AMOS R. THOMPSON,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry.
No. 309 1/2 Broadway, N. Y.

ARE THESE THINGS SO?

IF THE BODY DAILY RECEIVES A PROPER
AMOUNT OF NUTRITION, AND DAILY
EXPELS THE WORN OUT PARTS
BY THE SENSIBLE AND
THE INSENSIBLE
EVACUANTS,
HEALTH

IS THE NATURAL CONSEQUENCE.

All medicine can do is to secure these results. Therefore, that medicine which does secure them is universal in its powers for good to the human body. Let us see. The blood becomes loaded with impurities, when from any cause the pores of the skin do not perform their functions properly. A sudden change of weather may occasion this when the humors are too redundant; want of proper cleanliness, by permitting perspired particles to remain upon the skin, has the effect in some instances to retard insensible perspiration; the same effect follows the use of greasy matter to the skin, as ointments and the like. All causes which impede insensible perspiration are sure to occasion great disorder in the body. Costiveness occasions the greatest impediment to insensible perspiration of all OTHER CAUSES combined. Because, the matters which have once been thrown into the bowels, are only those, which nature could not make sufficiently fine to go off any other way save by the bowels. Well. These very matters instead of being daily evacuated, are retained in the system, and re-absorbed again into the circulation! But they cannot perspire; they only load the blood with impurities; only gum up the pores; they can never go out save by the bowels, or by tumors, boils or some eruptions of the skin; good physicians know this universally as well as Doctor Brandreth. But the great difficulty in all these cases of costiveness, in all these cases of re-absorption, is that the blood not only becomes contaminated, but that the pores of the skin become so clogged with gummy matters that great danger to the body occurs. For be it known to all men, actual experiment has demonstrated that in twenty-one hours, in a healthy condition of the skin, we part by insensible perspiration with four times as much impurities from the body, as we do by all the sensible evacuations together in the same time. We cannot then fail to see the terrible consequences which must soon result to the body, when the pores are from any causes retarded in the full exercise of their powers. The first thing which follows a state of costiveness is, a cold, shivering, perhaps headache; on the lungs there may be oppression, and very soon fever will follow, if it do not accompany the preceding symptoms. In health, we

PERSPIRE ABOUT TWO OUNCES PER HOUR.

In sickness arising from the above causes, we scarcely perspire at all. CONSIDER, THEN, THE ENORMOUS AMOUNT OF MATTERS WHICH MUST BE THROWN INTO THE BLOOD! Of course we may expect severe pains—sometimes death will take place before we can obtain an operation from the bowels. But, my friends, instead of using Brandreth's Pills, shall we use those remedies which carry death and destruction in their train? Shall we use Balsams, Lozenges or Ointments?—These means may prove palliative, may reduce the amount of suffering, may throw these matters from the point where the pain is; may, in fact, cause the humors which produce the pain to be thrown again into the circulation. But, my friends, it is not out of the body. It may settle upon a vital part, and death be the consequence at once. No remedies are safe unless they take out disease in a palpable form.—When we have pain in any part of the body, that pain is caused by the retention of those matters which ought to have come away by the bowels. They must come by that channel before health can be established. Be sensible then—use those remedies only which bodily take out from the bowels and circulation all those matters which have been retained beyond the time Nature designed or health permitted. And for this purpose Brandreth's Pills are all-sufficient. Let it be understood, that in all cases, if possible, they should be used on an empty stomach. The Pills will always have a better effect. Not but they are perfectly safe at any time; they are so. The object is to insure the greatest amount of good, and this is accomplished by taking them on an empty stomach. Because the object is not to accelerate digestion, but to remove the crudities from the blood; and the Pills, always passing into the blood, do so more easily and with greater comfort to the body, when the stomach has nothing to oppose to them in their passage through it to the first intestines, and so into the circulation. For when the Pills are swallowed, they first pass into the stomach, and having been dissolved there, next pass into the small intestines, whence the lacteals suck them up and pass them along, with a portion of chyle, into the veins first, and afterwards into the arteries. I suppose they, the Pills, impart an extra power to arterial blood to deterge morbid matters wherever it may find them; and also passing such morbid matters from the arteries to the veins, which bring them to the liver, pancreas and kidneys; in consequence of which, these organs become more vigorous in their secretions, and expel not only the crudities which have been thrown into them from all parts of the body, but also those which they themselves contained previous to this collection of crudities or impure matters, by the Pills. These crudities, or impure humors or matters, are discharged in the bowels, and is being accomplished when you feel that filling up of the bowels, which warn that they are about being moved. This feeling takes place in health, only to a less extent; for it is the same principle that moves the bowels to discharge their contents; and these acid or acid humors are provided by Nature for this very purpose—that of producing the alvine evacuation—and it is only when they are in too great a quantity that disease is produced. The Brandreth Pills bring these humors from all parts of the body to the bowels, which viscera is excited by their presence, and so occasions their expulsion from the body. Thus it is seen that the Pills lose their individuality after being dissolved in the stomach, and the purgation is solely from the effect produced by the cleansing the blood receives of its impurities. The Brandreth Pills simply assist Nature to do her own work in her own way and in her own time.

COSTIVENESS—ITS CURE.

Q3—MANY WELL INFORMED PERSONS suppose costiveness cannot be cured except by diet, exercise, &c. Now, the fact is, costiveness is not capable of being permanently removed, by the greatest attention to diet and exercise. No question but diet and exercise are important, as well as cold bathing, upon getting out of bed in the morning to aid in the cure, but they will be all of no avail to cure, without medicine, as thousands know very well.

Again, it is said medicines whose action is upon the bowels, only tend to make the case worse and worse. I admit that all purgative medicines, save the pills known as Brandreth's Pills, have that tendency. But it is not so with BRANDRETH'S PILLS; the longer they are used the less, ordinarily, will be required to produce effect. Long standing cases are not cured in a day, or with one dose. The Brandreth Pills do not cure as "by magic"—they cure because they cleanse the blood of all impurities, and this being done the bowels and the secretions become healthy and adapted fully to perform the office nature has assigned. A gentleman can be referred to who now resides in the city of New York, who took them every day for five years, for constitutional costiveness. He had not, for fifteen years previously, ever had any thing pass his bowels without using medicine or an injection; and every year he was confined to his bed three or four months. For five years he took Brandreth's Pills.—And why? Because he found his bowels become stronger and stronger from their use; and from all other purgatives he had taken, they became weaker and weaker. In fact, he found that at first he required six, eight, and ten pills, to produce an operation; but in a year four pills were a full dose, and before the full cure was effected, two pills were sufficient to produce a good evacuation. Finally, he became as healthy as any man. And for five years he took the Brandreth Pills, and was never confined to his bed a single day during that five years.

Dr. Brandreth has cases every day sent to him; he inserts one of very recent date. He can refer to relations of Mr. Stors, in New York, if further particulars are required.

The cure of DYSPEPSIA, PALPITATION of the Heart, CONSUMPTION, Coughs of all kinds, Colds, Asthma, Rheumatism and Small Pox, depend on THEIR CURE altogether upon the cure of costiveness, which invariably attend these diseases. Cure costiveness, and you will have health. There is no doubt of it.

CURE OF CHRONIC COSTIVENESS OF TWENTY YEARS STANDING.

Sir—This will certify that for about twenty years I was afflicted with costiveness to such a degree that nothing would pass my bowels for a week at a time, and which ultimately caused partial insanity. I was sorely distressed, both by night and by day. I had no quiet sleep sometimes for weeks together, my nervous condition was in so bad a state. The doctors could do nothing for me, all their remedies made me worse and worse. When all hope had fled, I chanced to read an advertisement of Dr. Brandreth's, and I thought from its style that whoever wrote it believed what he wrote, and if so, he was no impostor. I had to suffer the ridicule of friends and neighbors. My doctor told me after I had used them sometime, that he could make pills just like Brandreth's, he gave me a prescription, I took it to the druggist and got the pills; they had no more effect as physic than a piece of chip. Not so with Brandreth's pills, they always acted easily and freely. I have now taken them over two years, and they seem to have renewed the life within me; my intellect is clear and serene, and I now enjoy life equal to what I did twenty five years ago, I am now near fifty. The action of my bowels are nearly restored to the healthy state of my youth. I bless God for what he has done for me. I pray he may bless Dr. Brandreth, the maker of Brandreth's Pills.

My case is known to hundreds in this country. Your agent, Mr. D. Kendrick, suggested that I should send it. I remain yours, very gratefully,

D. STORS

Lebanon, N. H., 20th January, 1846.

Dr. Brandreth's Office is 241 Broadway, New York and 8 North street, Philadelphia, 19 Hanover st., Boston, and corner of Light and Mercer sts., Baltimore. At 241 Broadway, a physician is in constant attendance to give advice and explain the manner of cure of the Brandreth Pills.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEIT PILLS.

Be very careful and go to the agent when you want Brandreth's Pills; then you are sure of the genuine article. When you purchase otherwise, inquire of the seller whether he knows the Pills he offers you are the genuine Brandreth Pills. Every man knows whether the article he offers is true or false. Beware of cheats.

Remember 241 Broadway is Dr. Brandreth's Principal Office; 276 Bowery Retail Office; 241 Hudson street Retail Office; and of the following agents in New York:

D. D. Wright, corner Houston and Lewis; Wm. D. Berrian, corner 1st street and 1st Avenue; Geo. Hansell, 165 Division; Geo. W. Maigne, 98 Catherine st.; Benj. S. Taylor, 80 Vesey; J. O. Fowler, cor. Greenwich and Murray; Mrs. Wilkinson, 412 Cherry st.; Jno. Howe, corner Ludlow and Rivington; Jasper W. Webber, 699 Hudson street; Evans & Hart, 184 Grand street; Mrs. Booth, Brooklyn, 6 Market street; R. Dennison, South Brooklyn, 15 Atlantic; Mrs. Terrier, Williamsburgh; James Wilson, Jersey City.

Brandreth's Pills are 25 cents per box, with full directions. JAS I